The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Details of News by the New-York and Arabia.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF ANCONA.

Annexation of Naples to Sardinia.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning; and the mails by the *Arabia*, at Boston, reached this City at 1 o'clock this morning.

No particulars are yet received of GARIBALDI'S last victory at Caserta.

The reply given to the Duke DE CADORE, who was deputed to ascertain the real intentions of France in reference to the protection of the Holy See, contained the assurance that nobody deplored more than the Emperor the course taken by Sardinia. Under actual circumstances, however, the use of force, instead of diminishing, would but aggravate the evil, by plunging Italy into a struggle from which a general war might arise. The reply also stated, that in order to afford an efficacious protection to the Holy See, the French army in the Papal States would be increased to 24,000 men, whose mission would be to make the patrimony of St. Peter respected; this "patrimony," properly so-called, comprising a population of 420,000 souls, and including Rome, Civita Vecchia and Viterbo.

Marshal VAILLANT, the defender of Rome in 1849, will, in case of need, assume the command in chief of the army of occupation should the patrimony of St. Peter be threatened either by GARIBALDI or Piedmont.

A deputation of the inhabitants of Naples left that city on the 26th ult. to meet King VICTOR EMANUEL, with the object of presenting an address to HIS Majesty, inviting him to come to Naples in order to restore tranquillity and to diffuse the benefits of liberty, order, and progress.

The *Military Gazette* of Turin, which is semi-official, has the following:

"We are assured that, to put an end to all difficulties, the King will present himself at Naples and make his entrance there in a few days. An additional regiment has been sent in that direction, and other troops will precede the King to the capital of the Two Sicilies."

The Sardinian Chambers were opened on the 2d inst. After the reading of the opening speech, the following project of law was presented and was received with loud cheers:

"The Government of the King is authorized to accept and establish by Royal decrees the annexation to Sardinia of those provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the population, by direct and universal suffrage, freely manifest a wish to form an integral part of our constitutional monarchy."

The Spanish Government has addressed to the different Powers a note supporting the protest issued by the King of Naples when retiring to Gaeta. The note recalls that:

"By the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance of 1718, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has been ceded by Austria to the Spanish Bourbons. The cession was afterwards confirmed by the Treaty of Vienna. The article 114 of the Final Act of Vienna having, under the guarantee of Europe, again sanctioned these stipulations, the Spanish Government considers it its duty to maintain in the most formal manner the rights of a member of the august family of Spain, and to raise every opposition against the flagrant violation of solemn arrangements."

The *Espana* insists that Spain, in imitation of France, ought to mark her disapprobation of the Sardinian invasion of the Papal States by withdrawing her Ambassador from Turin.

The French and English troops, which, according to late advices, were about to storm the Taku forts on the Peiho, have warm work before them. The special correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"It seems quite clear that the Chinese will resist to the utmost at the Peiho. The French took four prisoners during their late reconnoissance. These were fishermen from the Peiho, one from Pehtang. They state that large camps are formed on either side the river, and that the numerous cavalry has been turned loose on the adjacent crops. They fired on the French when reconnoitering last week, and no doubt SANGKO-LIN-SIN will do his best."

On Saturday, Sept. 29, Mr. WILLIAM CUBIT, M. P., alderman and fishmonger, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The London *Times* is rejoiced to hear that it is stated, on the authority of the medical attendants of the Earl DERBY, that his lordship has passed through the dangerous stage of the attack by which he was assailed, and that he is progressing rapidly towards recovery.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE FALL OF ANCONA.

TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The Sardinian fleet having yesterday, by a bold manœuvre, destroyed all the batteries of the port of Ancona, Gen. LAMORICIERE sent two envoys to Gen. FANTI.

This morning the articles of capitulation were drawn up. BRUSSELS, Sunday, Sept. 30.

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following telegram, dated BOLOGNA, Sunday, Sept. 30.

The portfolio of Gen. LAMORICIERE has fallen into the hands of Gen. FANTI.

It contains letters of the most compromising character, and the most positive proofs of numerous intrigues entered into with the Legitimist and even the Red Republican Party, against the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON. PARIS, Saturday Evening.

The *Patrie* says: "The vanguard of the Sardinian army is at Tivoli, six kilometres from Rome."

The same journal announces that the Neapolitan Royalists have retaken Piedimonte and are masters of the Volturno. ANCONA, Monday, Oct. 1.

Gen. LAMORICIERE, wishing to express his admiration of the bravery of the Sardinian fleet, offered to surrender to Admiral PERSANO. The Admiral sent him a small boat, and ordered the whole crew under arms to pay the General military honors. The Admiral also offered his own cabin to the General, who was deeply touched by these courtesies. Gen. LAMORICIERE will embark on board the steamer *Count Cavour*, which will convey him to Genoa, whence he will proceed to Turin.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

From the Moniteur, (Official.)

The Emperor has decided upon immediately reinforcing the corps of occupation at Rome by sending a divion of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The Sardinian Government has been informed that General GOYON has received instructions authorizing him to extend his action so far as the military conditions to which it is naturally subordinate will permit him."

It only appertains to the Great Powers assembled in Congress to pronounce once for all on the questions which have arisen in Italy out of late events; but until then the Government of the Emperor, in conformity with the mission which it has imposed upon itself, will continue to discharge the duties resulting from its sympathies with the Holy Father, and from the presence of our flag in the capital of the Catholic world.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, (Semi-Official.)

The note published by the official journal has an importance which cannot escape notice. The Emperor's Government testifies in that manner that it means to fulfill all the duties which, in the present crisis, fall on the great Roman Catholic Power, the eldest daughter of the Church. France has publicly and on all occasions declared that she considers herself as the guardian of the authority of the Holy Father, and that she would not suffer any encroachment on his temporal independence. Now, in order that his object may be attained, it is indispensable not only that Rome shall be protected against all attack, but that the strategical positions in the vicinity of the Eternal City shall be respected so as to leave to the defenders of the Holy See all their liberty of action. The flag of France, both for the sake of its own glory and for the security of the Pope, will therefore continue to protect not only the Vatican, but a great part of the ancient patrimony of St. Peter. We have no doubt the Sardinian Generals will perceive the bearing of this diplomatic notification. Sardinia is a Roman Catholic nation; she is consequently not ignorant that the most powerful tie between nations of Latin origin is the religious one, and that the maintenance of the Papacy is, in fine, the common honor of all. There is besides in the note an expression which will be justly remarked, and which appears to us now, as it did in the mouth of January, to indicate the sole possible issue of the Italian question—that word is a "Congress." We are more than ever convinced that it is to a European Congress that the Pope will owe the consolidation of his temporal power in the conditions in which that authority can be conciliated with the interests of regenerated Italy.

THE ACTUAL STATE OF ITALY.

From the London Times.

Events in Italy mark that the beginning of the end at hand. The fall of Ancona, which we ventured on Saturday to conjecture as even then in all probability under accomplishment, took place on the morning of that day. Gen. LAMORICIERE and all the garrison are prisoners in the hands of the Sardinians. The Pope has been reduced by force to a position consistent with the character of a Christian High Priest. He is protected in the exercise of his ecclesiastical office by his spiritual subjects, but is denuded of the power to shed blood. Of all that collection of mercenaries whose practice has been at once directed and confessed by Gen. LAMORICIERE in a series of the most murderous orders ever promulgated, not a squadron or a company remains. They have been broken to pieces almost without bloodshed; they have yielded or dispersed with an alacrity which shows how little such heterogeneous levies are to be relied upon against a resisting enemy; they will be, in all probability, contemptuously dismissed as too cheap a conquest to be valuable even as a trophy; and they will now betake themselves to the safe occupation of inventing deeds of heroism and coloring cowardly facts by daring fictions. From the Adriatic to the Mediterranean there is no longer even the remnant of an army professing to serve the Italian Prince who reigned at Rome. The patrimony of St. Peter—as these States have so impudently been called, although they were obtained by fraud, and claimed under a forgery many hundred years after the Apostle whose possessions were not of this world had gone to his martyrdom—is now altogether gone; or, rather, it has been declared by a French definition to consist only of Rome and the port of Rome and Viterbo. All the other towns and all the rest of the country are in the hands of the Sardinians. From the environs of even Rome itself the glitter of the Sardinian bayonets may be seen upon the slopes of the hills where Tivoli rests amid the olive groves. In a circle three miles round the gates the French outposts keep guard, and warn back every hostile foot: but even this is not done in the interest of the Italian Prince. Rome herself is no longer subject to the Pope, and is only protected as the residence of the Father of the Roman Catholic Church. Gen. GOYON is very vigilant and very respectful, but so much does the Pope's own situation resemble, in his own view of the case, the position of a singing bird in a cage, protected against the desires of some hungry grimalkin, that the Cardinal-Secretary has thought it necessary to ask whether the Holy Father was to consider himself a prisoner or a free agent. We shall see presently whether it is part of the duty of the French General to keep the door of the cage closed as well as to keep the Sardinians and the Garibaldians at a distance.

GARIBALDI has at present enough upon his hands to prevent him from interfering with the policy which is being wrought out at the seat of the Papacy. In his victories, as in his defeats, in his hardy resistance, as in his precipitous flight, the King of Naples seems fated to aid in its most critical moments the cause which he most detests. It is a bitter truth, but it must be spoken out, that the greatest difficulty in the way of Italian unity is at this moment the daring leader who alone has made Italian unity possible, and that the most hopeful events which have happened for Italy are the recent failures of Italy's own hero before Capua and on the Volturno. The double check which GARIBALDI has received is doubtless a very serious matter. The King's army has for the first time defeated those terrible revolutionists who had come to be thought almost invincible. Eye-witnesses unaccustomed to battle-fields may have somewhat exaggerated the panic and the confusion which prevailed, some semblance of which may be found even in the best armies when troops have been led into a hopeless position and are exposed to be shot down by an unseen enemy. The Sicilians, the levity of whose courage has been often described in our own accounts from the island, were for the most part the lightest of heel upon these occasions. GARIBALDI himself was not present, and the object intended by the commander in the first operation was attained. But still the Garibaldi uniform has been for the first time seen in full flight, and for the first time the Neapolitan uniform has been seen in hot pursuit. The charm has been broken, and, among a people so crushed by despotism as the people of Naples are, the moral effect of such an event as this is not to be measured by the loss sustained or the advantage secured. GARIBALDI, in short, has his work yet to do. We may be at ease for the present as to his future operations northwards. There is no longer any possibility of a collision between him and the Sardinians. There is no chance just yet of the Romans hearing his voice from the Quirinal, or of his fixing his head-quarters in the palace of the Doge. The fear rather is lest he should find himself unable to perform what the friends of Italy still look to him to do. He must not allow himself to be beaten out of the peninsula by the King of Naples. He must not lose what he has already gained. But, if we are forced to speak thus of our hero in a military point of view, what shall we say of his administrative acts? The chief of a band of "Reds," the man who conquers Sicily to make SAFFI its Governor, the Dictator who displaces the men of moderate counsels to put mountebanks and furious fanatics in their place at Naples, is not the GARIBALDI whom we hoped to admire as a statesman. We all believe in his honesty as firmly as ever; but what care we for the honesty of a MAZZINI or a SAFFI, or of any other apostle of anarchy, or for the honesty of any man who may be their patron or their tool? We confess that it is our habit to judge of men's intentions rather by what they do than by what they say when their acts and their deeds conflict. GARIBALDI, by throwing in his lot with Red Republicans, is rapidly losing the confidence of the friends of order. This being so, he is by no means so strong an enemy to the King of Naples as he was. He is in a strait out of which VICTOR EMANUEL can alone help him; but the support of the King of Sardinia implies the triumph of Constitutionalism and the defeat of MAZZINI. Supported by Sardinia, acting upon common counsels with CAVOUR, GARIBALDI might have been believed to be the agent of the secret intentions of NAPOLEON, and he would have inspired confidence as a substantive power. Now he is an insurgent chief, and nothing more.

NAPOLEON III. is now hurrying to the scene to direct the catastrophe of this great drama. The crisis has arrived, and the *Deus ex machinâ* is about to descend. The *Moniteur* tells us that 20,000 more Frenchmen are about to embark for Rome. This quite throws GARIBALDI out of the mastery of the position, even if he should remove the impediment which now intervenes between him and the Roman frontier. VICTOR EMANUEL cannot, of course, advance in arms within the circle which Gen. GOYON protects, and that circle has just been somewhat enlarged by the orders he has received from Paris. If the Sardinian King can frighten the Pope away by a peaceful entry into Rome, as Cardinal ANTONELLI has intimated would be the case, it would be good service done; but otherwise the best thing he could do would be to go south and settle matters in Naples and Sicily. GARIBALDI will perhaps return to his ancient loyalty in presence of his King. The ultimate decision of the fate of the Pope must be with NAPOLEON III. He evidently now intends to act, and to show himself as holding in his hand the destinies of Italy. Perhaps he may carry into action his own formerly avowed opinion, and put an end to the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See. If the description given of the correspondence found in Gen. LAMORICIERE'S portfolio be correct, the French Emperor may have discovered that he has equal cause to chastise both the adherents of the Pope and the Red Republicans who have subdued the mind of GARIBALDI. There is no longer any reason why he should hesitate in this matter. NAPOLEON III. is no longer the puppet of the Church. However much other nations may distrust him, and whatever may be the ultimate tendency of the policy which he has adopted, he has undoubtedly given to France an immediate preponderance in the politics of Europe which she had not under other rulers. Frenchmen of all parties are Frenchmen before they are partisans and before they are churchmen; and true or false glory will always with them carry the day against true or false religion. The Pope is now at the Emperor's mercy. France would see him removed from Rome with a most philosophical apathy; and the very fact of the allowance of a few noisy reclamations would be proof how hollow they were known to be. If NAPOLEON wills to do this, nothing can be easier and safer; but if he be about to open some new chapter of French aggression by means of these 20,000 men, it will probably be important to him that the Pope for the present remains at Rome.

MAZZINI'S MANIFESTO.

The *Iride* of Naples publishes in its number of the 24th of September a manifesto of MAZZINI. It is headed, "Neither Apostates nor Rebels." The following are the concluding sentences of the manifesto:

We claim the liberty of saying, not that a republic is the best form of Government, but we, 25,000,000 of Italians, ought to be masters in our own country; that we can be so if we all wish it; that our liberty is there on the point of our bayonets and in the firm resolution of our souls; that it is not in the counsels and acts of France and Chanceries. To make it dependent upon a whim of LOUIS NAPOLEON or any other man is to prostitute it, to risk losing it again, and to declare ourselves unworthy of it.

We claim the liberty of saying that between the programme of CAVOUR and that of GARIBALDI we prefer the latter; that without Rome and Venice there is no Italy; that, excepting the war of 1859, provoked by Austria, and maintained, at the price of Nice and Savoy, by the arms of the Emperor of the French; excepting the invasion of the Roman Provinces, provoked by us, by a necessity which we created, no initiative of Italian emancipation belongs to the programme of CAVOUR; that Rome and Venice will remain slaves of the stranger if the insurrection and war of the Volunteers does not restore them to freedom.

We claim the liberty of saying that a free and united country will not be formed by annexing this or that province to Piedmont, but by amalgamating Piedmont and all the provinces of Italy, and Italy with Rome, which is its centre and heart; that the immediate annexation of the conquered provinces that have acquired liberty, by placing them under the programme of CAVOUR, and taking them away from GARIBALDI, stops the movement, takes away the strength of the country from the hands of him who wishes to employ them well, to place them in the hands of a man who wishes to condemn them to inaction, and for a time to suppress the dominating patriotism.

We claim this and nothing else. Refute, but do not calumniate. Do not always sillily or wickedly repeat that we work for a Republic, when for two years we have never spoken of a republic. Do not obstinately judge us without reading us. Do not repeat, blind servants of any Ministerial Gazette, affirmations a hundred times denied by facts. Do not excite against us, by perfidious falsehoods, the passions of a people who owe to us in a great measure what they feel and what they have achieved by unity. Falsehood in the base weapon of vile cowardice. Belief without investigation is the wont of idiots.

The Slave-Trade.

Capt. WILMOT, of the British Navy, in a letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty, published in the London *News*, makes some suggestions for the suppression of the Slave-trade, in connection with the recent human sacrifices by the King of Dahomey. He says:

"The capture of slavers increases the Slave-trade, because the demand remains the same. The King benefits by every capture that is made, and gladly awaits the return of the agent for a fresh supply. All slaves are paid for before they leave the King's barracoon, and your grace will see in a moment that the King and chiefs will naturally encourage the capture of slave-vessels. The more slaves, then, that are captured in their passage across the 'big waters,' the more money finds its way into the King's pocket. But we know that the profits of the slave-dealers themselves are enormous, even if one vessel out of four, with full cargoes, safely reached its destination. Hence the terrible struggle to keep it up. If we, however, can prevent the shipment of slaves from the shores of Africa, we at once strike at the root of the evil, and I unhesitatingly say that we can do this.

By a close blockade of three years, and by strictly enforcing the treaties already made, the Slave-trade will be extinguished. By these treaties we have considerably decreased the slave-trading coast. Ten minutes' conversation with your Grace would convince you how easily this object can be accomplished.

In the event, however, of our not wishing to do it by the means that are in our power, the question is what can we do in order to have a more reasonable chance of success? By subsidizing largely until they begin to receive a profitable return from other sources by their own exertions? We must make this subsidy worth accepting. They have been too long accustomed to the gold that flows into their coffers from the sale of their fellow-creatures without any trouble or manual labor—without even the sweat of their brow—to live contentedly upon the prospects that we at present hold out to them. They must be gradually prepared for the great change that such a desirable measure as the "abolition of the Slave-trade" would undoubtedly produce on their future life. I am certain that liberal subsidies to all the kings and chiefs, advisedly granted, but promptly and regularly paid, will do more to stop this barbarous custom than even the efforts of the African squadron, as at present carried out, can possibly do. It will be a far cheaper plan than that of maintaining a squadron in only half its efficiency. When money can be easily obtained, slaves will be forthcoming in spite of all our efforts, unless we at once adopt an energetic line of conduct. It is the King's income, and he will not give it up for a trifle.

The Sacrifices at Dahomey will be given up if the king is well paid, and if we can manage to bring a chief over to this country. No external force will have any real weight with him unless we can prove that it increases his income—I mean by preventing his slaves and prisoners from leaving the shores of Africa. He may promise, but he will not perform his promise. Money, money, money, must be the all-powerful instrument in our hands if we would stop these inhuman sacrifices. England alone can stop it, without reference to other countries, although it may be advisable to act in concert."

Nana Sahib Turned up Again.

From the Bengal Hurkaru.

GORRUCKPORE, Thursday, Aug. 16.

All doubt about the NANA is now cleared up, he is still alive, though I fear out of our reach. A man who was taken away from this district, and has been for some time a prisoner in the rebel camp, has returned. He is very ill, but every care is taken of him, so that there is hope of his recovery. Government has ordered the man's depositions to be taken and forwarded to the proper quarters. Report gives this as his tale: That NANA and his friends, before leaving Nepaul, each cut off his little finger and performed all the ceremonies of a funeral, as of leaving their whole bodies in holy India. This being done, they entered upon their march to the North, and had escaped through a pass to the other side of the snowy range; and the camp consists of a force, so report goes, of 10,000 men and 13 guns. It appears they left Nepaul about the time when the last notices of the rebels appeared in your paper. At leaving they were joined by a brigade from Central India.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

Civil War in Sonora—Invasion of the State from the North—Indian Depredations—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUBAC, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

Again Sonora is in a civil war. For several months the Yaquai Indians have been committing depredations on the property and person of the Mexicans in the southern and western sections. As these Indians have always been opposed to the present Government, their hostilities have induced a continuation of all the opposing interests of the Pesquin (Liberal) Government. Within the past week, several parties have entered Sonora by the various routes from the north, with the intention of uniting somewhere in the interior of the State. One party entered *vià* Santa Cruz, a small town on the frontier, where what few Government officers there are, have declared against the present Government. With this party was one FRANCISCO GANDARA, a son of the former Governor. It is surmised that this party is to be commanded by Gen. GAVILONDE, a Mexican, who obtained some note from his connection with the massacre of CRABB's party. He is a man of courage and some experience in military matters. A small party enter by the main road to Hermosillo, under the command of Don ANTONIO GANDARA, the eldest son of the late Governor, a young gentleman of good standing, with plenty of courage, but with little military knowledge. A third party leave to-day, under command of Don ROMEJO RIVERA, an aspirant for the Governorship. This party enter the State *vià* Altor, where it is said all the inhabitants have pronounced against the present Governor.

This RIVERA was at the head of a revolution gotten up at Hermosillo, some months since, which failed, he being obliged to leave the country. He is a gentleman who has the reputation of being honest and liberal in the extreme, favoring a Constitutional Government and an election of Governor, to be controlled by a Congress elected by the people.

It is thought the head-quarters of the army will be at Magdalena, a town some sixty miles from the line, where they will meet with no opposition, as all the Government officials have left the country, fearing an indignant populace.

Should these parties succeed in uniting with the Yaquis and Opotas, it is the impression that they will easily overthrow the present Governor; he, however, has an army of over one thousand. This army is well officered, but of poor material, many of the soldiers sympathizing with the opposition.

This invasion has been hastened by the defeat of the Governor in an engagement, or rather a surprise, near the city of Guaymas. It appears that the Yaquis were threatening that city, the only seaport, in fact were within nine miles in considerable force, when the Governor, with one hundred and fifty men, left Hermosillo, one hundred miles distant, to drive them back. When some fifty miles *en route* he was surprised (ambushed) and his command scattered; he barely escaped, as his horse was shot. Had it not been for Gov. TRIAS, of Chihuahua, who accompanied him, he would have fallen into the hands of the opposition. Although TRIAS' horse was killed he stood his ground, with a few men, until PESQUERA was extricated from under his dead horse and make good his retreat, falling back with his scattered forces to Hermosillo, trusting there to be joined by the balance of his army.

It is supposed that TRIAS only accompanied the Governor as a companion, his business in Sonora being in connection with a railroad enterprise, and not as a participant in a civil war.

TRIAS will be remembered as the Governor of Chihuahua during the Mexican war, carrying on the war at his own expense. He was taken prisoner and remained some years in the United States, becoming intimately acquainted with many of our citizens, and with the business and enterprises of the country. Since his return he has steadily advocated such enterprises as would not only benefit Chihuahua and Sonora, but unite them to the United States by interest and business association. He is now, I believe, interested with New-York capitalists in the grant for a railroad from El Paso to Guaymas.

But little interest is felt here in the result of the present war. While many would regret the death or defeat of the young GANDARAS, who have lost a fortune by the late revolutions—their father being now exiled—the feeling is strongly in favor of the Liberal cause, represented by PESQUIERA. No American is connected with either party. American interests in Sonora and here would suffer as little under one as the other. What is desired is some settled and stable Government. When this is obtained, we shall have a Pacific port, and the mines of both Sonora and Arizona will begin to astonish the world with their products.

The Apaches continue their depredations; they now kill every white man they find off his guard. The pickets about the several posts often shoot them stealing up for plunder. With these facts staring him in the face, the Department Commander has ordered the entire force of mounted men to a new post on the Gila, over 100 miles from the settlements.

Several companies of infantry are to be stationed in this neighborhood, but they are of little use on the frontier against Indians; what we require are mounted men. The mines are suffering for want of protection; it is hoped the infantry will do them some good. PITCAIRN MORRISON is to command the troops here.

A court-martial is now sitting at Fort Bliss for the trial of Capt. VAN BROCKLIN, of the Quartermaster's Department. Either Capt. VAN B. is a persecuted man, or something is wrong, as this is his fifth trial. Capt. BOMFORD is President of the Court.

Much interest is manifested here in the ensuing election. Some few say they will take sides with *some* of the South, and would, if they could, prevent LINCOLN entering the White House if he is elected, this number, however, is few. The present Administration has so few friends here that any change will be almost unanimously hailed with joy. B.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Prospects in Baltimore and Maryland—Electoral Vote of Maryland in Doubt—Reasons Why—Bell's Chances still the Best—The Breckinridge and Douglas Factions—The Republicans and their Calculations—Accessions to their Ranks, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1860.

The political condition of Maryland is now invested with more than ordinary interest. A few candid unbiased remarks, therefore, regarding the matter, may not prove unwelcome.

Until recently, all parties and factions, as if by common consent, conceded the electoral vote of Maryland to BELL and EVERETT. A change, however, has taken place in public sentiment, or rather among politicians, and now, to say the least of it, doubts are expressed.

The old American Party, since its defeat in Baltimore by the Reformers, has ceased to exist under that name and organization, and many of its members consider themselves free to act in future as may seem to them best.

It is true, unmistakably so, that in the recent municipal contest politics were considered ignored, and large numbers of Union men, advocates of BELL and EVERETT, numbering probably three to four thousand, voted the reform ticket. They did this as an independent act of conscientious duty, rising paramount to any partisan proclivities, and I believe they will do it again. The fact, notwithstanding, has disappointed and *soured* quite a formidable voting element in the constitutional Union ranks, which in retaliation threatens to punish deserting partisans by operating against them at the ensuing Presidential election. Persons thus chagrined say, "You defeated our candidates for the Mayoralty and City Council; and, as one good turn deserves another, we will defeat yours for the Presidency." This spirit was quite prevalent for some days. It broke out in practical as well as audible demonstrations. Hence accessions to the Republican ranks, the formation of "Wide-Awake" clubs, &c., heretofore noticed.

As a matter of course, when old partisan organizations disband, or are broken up, there are numerous "camp-followers" who, with the ambition of gain, of office, and of "spoils," before their eyes, look to the next strongest and most-likely-to-be-successful party, with which to unite their fallen fortunes. The late Republican triumphs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, induced these self-aggrandizing patriots to believe LINCOLN would be elevated to the Presidency. Positions in the Custom-house, the Post-office, clerkships at Washington and elsewhere, including chances for profitable contracts, honorable missions, and a thousand other allurements, dazzled before them, and in the hope of being "booked" for some favor, they went over to Republicanism. I could name several such individuals, whose past course justifies such an inference, and might warn Republicans to beware of them. Be this as it may, it ever has been, and always will be, a characteristic of certain politicians to attach themselves to the apparently strong side. Under such circumstances, therefore, it will not surprise me to see the vote for Mr. LINCOLN greatly augmented, not only in Baltimore, but throughout Maryland.

A prominent Republican, who stands officially high in his party, though perhaps too sanguine, from recent successes, tells me they confidently expect 6,000 to 7,000 votes in this city, and 10,000 to 15,000 in the State. Of these, about one-half are Germans, including 4,000 in Baltimore.

At a close contest our city should poll about twenty-eight thousand votes. Democrats claim ten thousand of these for BRECKINRIDGE. It is now possible that BELL and EVERETT may not get over eight thousand. Of the residue give LINCOLN six thousand and DOUGLAS four thousand, a majority is left for BRECKINRIDGE of two thousand. If, therefore, as is asserted—and in some instances certainly true—Douglas men are uniting with BRECKINRIDGE'S faction, a close contest might ensue with BELL in the counties, and thus defeat him.

Should Democracy continue divided, as it has been and still is, chances are strongest in favor of the Union candidate. Looking at the subject in all its phases, I am free to confess there is much doubt as to the result in Maryland. The main contest is between BELL and BRECKINRIDGE, with grains of hope favoring the former. As to the idea of Mr. LINCOLN'S carrying the State it is simply absurd. I am surprised at your cotemporary, the *Tribune*, intimating such an inconsistency. People in the rural districts have very little sympathy with Republicanism. What Time, the mighty arbiter of events, may bring forth, is not for me to divine.

Some suppose the present uncertain political status of Maryland, with even a possibility of her going for BRECKINRIDGE, will give confidence and encouragement to his party in other States. A noted sporting character well known here and in Washington, though wagers prove nothing, is offering to bet Maryland will go for BRECKINRIDGE. As I have said before, much depends upon how the two wings of Democracy agree to act. The Republican vote to a large extent, comes from German adopted citizens, who generally voted with the Democrats. This must be taken into account in making calculations. The thought, perhaps, being father to the wish, I still think the electoral vote of Maryland will go—though closely contested—for BELL and EVERETT.

Our newly-elected Mayor and City Council go into power on the second Monday in November next. They have but to pursue a straightforward, independent course, free entirely from trammels of partisanism, and all will be well.

Druid Hill Park, with its venerable oaks, two hundred years old, its charming groves, exquisite vistas, beautiful walks and enchanting views, is to be inaugurated on Friday next with a grand military and civic demonstration. The occasion must prove highly imposing. Mayor SWANN delivers the inaugural address.

Some Democrats have endeavored to turn the recent municipal election to the account of a Democratic victory, but their efforts find cold rebuke. It was a moral triumph—a triumph of conservatism, and of nothing else.

As there seems to be very little hope of electing either BELL, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS by the people, persons here will not be likely to vote adverse to their true sentiments, as they probably might do were prospects brighter, in apprehension of throwing their votes away. All eyes are turned to New-York as the only remaining chance of LINCOLN'S defeat.

XENOPHON.

THE CAMPAIGN AT THE SOUTH.

Effect of the Pennsylvania Election—Disunionism in Kentucky—General Affairs.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Oct. 12, 1860.

The news of the elections in Indiana and Pennsylvania met me as I was passing through the State of Mississippi on my way to this place. I had been southward, and on my return had all my calculations upset by the character of the information received. I found that, being entirely unexpected, especially as regards the Key-Stone State, the result has had the effect of causing the most extreme Southerners to draw in their horns, so that now the contingency upon which they will advocate a dissolution of the Union is that, LINCOLN being elected President, shall of himself perform some overt act, looking to what is called "the degradation of the Southern States." This is a considerable falling off from the position assumed by a great majority of the speakers who have been agitating the public mind for some months past. Heretofore the desire was expressed to dissolve the Union whenever a Republican President should be elected. Now, so distasteful do they find this doctrine, that a qualification is attached to the words so lately uttered, and the talk is only of disunion when the Fugitive Slave law shall be repealed. I presume that this is made the test, because LINCOLN declared, in his campaign of '58, that the South is entitled to an effective fugitive slave law. The fire-eaters knowing him to be honest, and believing that he is in favor of the enforcement of the laws, think that they have a fair excuse for backing down.

In my entire trip from Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, to this place, I have heard but one man express himself in stronger terms than these, and I regret to say that he is the Editor of one of the most influential journals of the South, published at this place. An advocate of the reopening of the slave-trade, and a believer in the doctrine that the Constitution *establishes* Slavery in all the United States, beyond the power even of the States to abolish the system, he declares himself for disunion, and is prepared, upon the election of LINCOLN, to advocate a dissolution of the Union. I regret to say that Gov. MAGOFFIN, of this State, is in the hands of just such advisers. I learn that upon the result being known, if LINCOLN be elected, an application will be addressed to the Governor of this State, asking him to convene the Legislature in extra session. Judging by the tenor and the words of his inaugural, no doubt can be entertained that the session will be had, and then Mr. GUTHRIE intends to move that the United States Senators, BRECKINRIDGE and POWELL, be requested to resign, that the State may not be represented in her sovereign capacity. The resolution to that effect, with its preamble, is already drawn up.

JAMES B. CLAY is in town at this time, but in spite of the invitation of the Breckinridge Committee, he declines to speak in this city. Mr. CLAY has suddenly become a great Union man, and much to the surprise of some of his political associates, he this morning declared more than once: "I suppose, if LINCOLN is elected, the Governor will call an extra session of the Legislature to provide for attending a Southern Convention, and I shall be there to advocate the cause of the Union."

The influence of the slaveholding system continues to be seen here. Even at this late day in the season families are migrating to the West. I saw three wagons this morning, containing the "bag and baggage" of as many families, *en route* for Illinois, where they have no intention, as I glean from conversation with one of them, of voting in the future the Democratic ticket. C. M.

DISUNIONISM AT THE SOUTH.

OPINIONS OF SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

In the course of an article on the "Duty of the South" the New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

"If LINCOLN is successful in the Electoral College—which can scarcely be possible—will he not be elected President by the voice of the people constitutionally expressed—elected too according to the ordinary modes of party action and popular voting—peacefully and regularly honored with the office which WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and their long line of successors have honored. Is it for this reason that any man at the South proposes to resist? Are we prepared to disown allegiance to a Government whose ministrations hitherto have been followed only by a series of uninterrupted blessings, because at some future time an act may be committed hostile to the spirit of the Constitution? Will such an issue be one that can secure for any movement we may commence, not the favorable moral influence of the world, but what is far more important, the union of the South itself?

There is a public sentiment at the South *that will forbid success to any movement of this character for this cause, no matter by whom it be originated and favored.* The more violent such a movement may be, the less favor would it receive. It would have no foundation in law—it would appeal to no public sense of necessity. It would have no stimulus in the public feeling of positive wrong done, or in the sense by individuals of actual distress inflicted.

It is time that the men of the South began to speak plainly on this subject. The Southern masses are not yet ready to imitate Mexico, nor will they, like that distracted people, be put in hostility to the legal Government by the *pronunciamientos* of any popular leader."

The Richmond *Examiner* seizes the occasion to urge the claims of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Then commenting on the pecuniary pressure in the South, and charging it upon the prospect which there is of the Federal Government changing hands, it says:

"If a financial pressure of continuous and general character follows the election of LINCOLN, the days of this Union are not only numbered, but they will be very few. With a fall in the price of cotton and negroes, there will come popular discontent, and against the Government which has produced the convulsion that discontent will be directed. In the South, the capitalists who now dread disunion and convulsion most, who are always opposed to disturbance, will be the first to cry for war or separation. The Northern man will have to whistle for his debt. Civil commotion or war is always a stay law, and often an extinguisher of the debt, without the payment of money. Such a motive is a low and a bad one, but it is operative in all revolutions, and it is not to be forgotten when men are seriously calculating the probable results of political or special acts. We say to the capitalists in both sections, if you wish to enjoy your capital—to the laborer, if you wish to get wages—to the tradesman, if you wish to make profit—do you prevent the election of LINCOLN; and we sincerely believe that this can now be done, if at all, only by voting for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE."

The Nashville *Union* expresses its feelings, figuratively, as follows:

"The rushing billows of Black Republicanism are dashing at our feet. Their spray is even now splashing in our faces. What is our duty to prevent being submerged by their onward career? Let the South form a solid breakwater, and the maddened waves of fanaticism will dash against it in vain. Let party prejudices be laid aside for a day; let our internal dissensions be healed, and let us look danger in the face as patriots, and not as partisans. Party triumphs are useless if madness rules the hour, if our rights are trampled in the dust by the iron heel of power, if our constitutional guarantees are disregarded by unbridled licentiousness, if our Government is destroyed. Black Republicanism is not a war upon any party; it is an attack upon the Constitution. It is an assault upon the rights of every citizen of the South, without regard to his party associations or political prejudices. We are all equally involved in the same fate, and we should meet the dangers that surround us as those having a common destiny," &c., &c.

MORE SECESSION RESOLUTIONS.

There was a meeting held at the Muster Field in St. John's, Santee, (S. C.,) on the 29th ult., "to take into consideration the threatening aspect of our political affairs at this juncture, and to discuss what course should be pursued in case ABRAHAM LINCOLN should be elected to the Presidency of the United States." Dr. T. S. PALMER, the Chairman, and Mr. R. T. MORRISON, made inflammatory addresses, and the following resolutions were adopted *nem con.*:

Resolved, That, in common with all the Slave States, we have arrived at a crisis which demands the earnest and immediate attention of every citizen of South Carolina.

That, our struggles in the past history of this Government against the fanaticism and aggressions of the Northern section of this Confederacy, have been fruitless and humiliating.

That, weakened by every compromise heretofore made in the spirit of concession, to the Union of our forefathers, we have at last been driven to look for security of our rights, and the very safety of our hearths and firesides, as attainable only under a Southern Confederacy.

That, we will support every and any measure that may lead us successfully out of this Union—peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must.

That, the election of a Black Republican President, upon avowed sectional grounds, would demand the withdrawal of every slaveholding State from a Confederacy which is so hostile to their institutions, and subversive of their existence.

That, *we would regard the revival of the African slave-trade as a measure calculated to strengthen our position, politically and socially, and the best means of sustaining our agricultural prosperity.*

That, as a measure of retaliation to the State Legislation of the North, in nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, we would regard counter-legislation, affording protection to their citizens engaged in the importation of Africans within their borders, as not only expedient, but justifiable, among the Slave States.

TREASON AT WASHINGTON.

The Louisville *Journal* has the following paragraph:

"We are sure, so far as reliance can be placed on credible testimony as to open and repeated avowals, that one of the chief officials in the Department of the Treasury at Washington, who has the entire confidence and is regarded as an exponent of the sentiment of the head of that Department—a man matured in years, who has had a seat upon the Bench of Georgia and in the Congress of the United States—that this man has repeatedly declared, within the last two months, that it is the deliberate and organized plan of the Governors of the Cotton States, upon the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, at once to convene the Legislatures of their respective Commonwealths, declare a Republic of the South, inaugurate JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as its first President, and pronounce confiscation of the property of all opponents. A deliberately organized, well matured, well considered PLA

CALIFORNIA.

Waste Material for a Sensation—High Schools and Colleges—Method of the City-Reform Movement—Killing an Assemblyman no Murder—Oregon Sports and Political Aspects—Pah-Ute Protests—Assessor's Statistics, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 21, 1860.

To-day we are to hang a man, but probably not one in a hundred of our citizens know it. There has not a reporter been to see him since he was sentenced. Nobody has asked whether he has made a confession. Having requested that none but the priest and the Sisters of Mercy be permitted to visit him, his request has been complied with. We don't work up our sensations, you perceive, artistically. You remember we let off the same Japs out of whom you squeezed so much good reading, with only two or three dinners, a few rides, and the dedication of eight or ten columns each in our newspapers to their doings. This WHITFORD, properly managed, might have been made quite a criminal hero. He owed a street contractor a few dollars, and not wishing to pay him, called him out of his house one dark night and shot him. The jury found him guilty: the prisoner made a sharp, brisk speech for his life; the Judge sentenced him; nobody asked pardon for him. Not an extra paper will be sold on his account.

I have been a good deal interested in watching the method by which the people manage to keep their municipal affairs out of the hands of the politicians. Three or four thousand substantial men called upon the People's nominating committees of 1858 and 1859, to convene and appoint a Committee to nominate municipal officers for the ensuing election. The old Committees met some ten days since, and, first of all, resolved that no one of their number should be deemed eligible for nomination to any office by the Committee of 1860, which they were about to create. Then they solicited suggestions from the good men of all parties, and, a night or two since, nominated a full Committee. The list they name has not on it, I believe, a man who has ever been upon a Nominating Committee since the Reform movement was organized, five years ago; nor is there now in office any man who ever has been on these Committees. There is not a loafer, a carpet-bag politician, a mere adventurer, or one whose brains lie below the belt, in the new Committee roll which I transcribe. You have hosts of readers to whom some of the names are well known.

First District—E. B. Mastick, lawyer; James B. Chase, stevedore.

Second District—E. G. Mathews, produce dealer; Cornelius Holmes, mason.

Third District—Albert Dibblee, commission merchant; Theron Hopkins, miller.

Fourth District—W. A. Macondray, merchant; J. P. Buckley, painter.

Fifth District—Benjamin D. Dean, hotel keeper; Moses Heller, merchant.

Sixth District—Wm. Meyer, importer; Wm. Norris, Secretary Steam Navigation Company.

Seventh District—Samuel C. Bradshaw, grocer; O. F. Griffin, fruit dealer.

Eighth District—John L. Moulthrop, foundryman; L. Sachs, merchant.

Ninth District—David N. Hawley, merchant; Joseph Batchelder, lumber dealer.

Tenth District—John Wightman, clerk; W. C. Hoagland, architect.

Eleventh District—Thomas Stealey, carpenter; Jas. Prichard, marble-cutter.

Twelfth District—Charles Halsey, lawyer; D. A. Stivers, lumber dealer.

On Saturday evening they will meet, and nominate candidates for all our neighborhood offices that are this year vacant.

The Republican County Convention, after organizing, postponed its further action, to await the people's movements, and intend to adopt the People's ticket if it begins to meet the popular expectation for honesty and ability in its selections. The gentlemen who feel it their duty to their own interests to keep the Republican Party small, will, doubtless, put a straight ticket in nomination, and be whipped; an issue that will not hurt them, however, since not a soul among them would get a ghost of a chance anyhow at the people's hands, and a little martyrdom will put their affairs into excellent shape, to be observed from Washington next Spring.

The Republican and Douglas Fusion in Oregon is working very handsomely. The Pony has long ago told you that the House organized Sept. 10, by giving to the Douglas men the Speaker and Assistant-Clerkship, and to the Republicans the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate, seeing in this arrangement an inevitable threat that if two United States Senators should be elected this year they must be Col. BAKER, (Republican,) and S. W. NESMITH, (Douglas,) came to a dead halt. Two-thirds of each House is required to constitute a business quorum, so six Breckinridge Senators bolted, leaving, on 11th inst., the Senate without a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms (Douglas) was dispatched to arrest them, and at the last hearing, on the 14th, he had tracked them into the bush about Corvallis. Both Houses had adjourned to Monday last, and since then we have got no news.

Our High School—the flower and finest fruit of the Public Schools—under a reorganization similar to the Academic Department of your Free Academy, but free alike to both sexes, is now past three years old. A fine building has just been completed, at the corner of Clay and Powell streets, for its use, and on Wednesday it was dedicated, with long speeches, spirited songs, tableaux and a dance. The School is a particular pride of the city. The doctrine of its managers is the profession of MONTAIGNE, "I had rather frame my mind than furnish it."

The promising young College of California is out of debt. Its property is estimated to be worth $30,000. There was an incumbrance of $10,000 on it, which was coming to be awkward and troublesome. Rev. E. B. WALSWORTH and Rev. E. S. LACY, who have always been closely identified with the Institution, accepted the suggestion of the Board of Trustees, went to work, and in fifteen working days raised $15,000, which quieted the incumbrance forever, and freed the College from every dollar of debt. Its friends are in high spirits.

While our last Legislature was in session, WM. H. STONE, a lobby-member, murdered JOHN C. BELL, a member of the Assembly from El Dorado. BELL stood in the Sergeant-at-Arms' rooms, talking with Judge WILKINS. Something that BELL said arrested STONE'S attention, who called out, "What is that, BELL, you say?" "I am trying," answered BELL, "to defeat your project for a division of our County." In the course of further conversation, BELL charged STONE with having defeated a portion of the Democratic ticket at the preceding Fall election. To this STONE replied, "You are a liar." Then BELL, who had been twirling a ring on his pen-knife, thrust his knife into his pocket, and approached STONE to strike him, STONE muttering the while, "If you strike I will cut your —— out." BELL struck, and STONE drawing a pistol from his pocket, fired. The ball hurt nobody. BELL clinched his Democratic fellow-County man, got him down, struck him repeatedly, and the two struggled until they were separated. Meanwhile STONE was seen to draw a knife, but no one saw him use it. BELL was taken into the Assembly Chamber. When his shirt was torn open immense quantities of blood gushed out, and there were four stabs found on his body. He lingered several days and then died.

This would have been an ugly case for a man of a lean purse, or who lacked a friend at Court. Luckily for STONE, he had a plethoric purse, was uncle to the Attorney-General of the State, and was finely connected both here and at the East. The case was transferred to the Seventeenth District, J. H. HARDY—who on the Bench befriended in so timely a way and made an honest man of Judge TERRY—presiding. There was a very creditable show of justice on the trial, some fifty jurors being examined before an impartial twelve could be found. Six witnesses were examined for the prosecution and twelve for the defence. They scarcely upon any point disagreed, but then it was proved that STONE was a peaceable light man, who always went armed, while BELL weighed 160 pounds and was five feet six inches high. These important facts told immensely upon the jury, who staid out about an hour and a half, and then brought in a verdict of *not guilty*.

Moral.—If in California a weak, puny man says "You lie," muscle must restrain itself, especially if puny man carries a pistol in his pocket, a knife in his belt, and has influential friends.

Our city is supplied with water on its heights from Artesian Wells; in the valleys by the Bensley Waterworks. Under the Consolidation Act the city is entitled to buy the Bensley Company out, on reimbursing the Company for its actual expense in introducing water. After much effort, the Supervisors have succeeded in pumping a report out of the Company, in which it places the cost of flumes, aqueducts, pumps, engines, reservoirs, street-pipes, labor, &c., at $368,367, and the real estate in its possession at $309,968—total $678,310—or quite twice as much as anybody is disposed to believe that the Water-works have actually cost. A bit of a row over this matter is brewing.

The census Marshals have done so much of their work as to justify the presumption that they will not make the aggregate of the State's population exceed 500,000 inhabitants. We always expect the census to pour cold water over the sanguine calculators, but this is rather too much of a flood. Why, four years ago we cast a vote of 110,000, from which the statisticians concluded that even then we had half a million of people. True, an unusual proportion of our population were adult males, but to atone for our lack of women we had 40,000 Chinese who cannot vote, 60,000 Indians and a great host of aliens. Then, too, the beef and breadstuffs that were eaten—unless the average California stomach was extraordinary in calibre—distinctly averred that there must be 500,000 eaters in the State. Is it possible that the whole State has grown none since—when every steamer from the East has debouched upon our shores its crowd, every vessel from China has tumbled out its hundreds of Mongolians, every town has swelled in size, and scores of valleys now teem with inhabitants, which four years ago were as still and untenanted as when the bear flag was unfurled. The conclusion is inevitable that Uncle Sam's Marshals have worn leather spectacles, and not seen much over half the elephant.

Senator LATHAM started overland for Washington yesterday. He takes with him an invalid wife, hoping the trip will improve her health. He has had constructed a carriage, which will be a traveling bedstead by night, and a pleasant sitting-room by day, well furnished with shooting irons, and all modern improvements. The Senator's party will consist of six persons—self and lady, driver, conductor and two servants. A tent is part of the outfit, and there will be nothing but Indians to make the ride difficult or dangerous. They go by El Paso, San Antonio and New-Orleans, the Overland Stage Companies supplying the teams, and some 8 or 12 weeks being surrendered to the accomplishment of the passage. It is not Mrs. LATHAM'S first essay of the Plains. She reached here by a more northern route when she first came to California, and ran down a buffalo on the way. But then she had not suffered the long sickness that has since been plucking at her naturally robust constitution.

WINNEMUCCA, the Pah-Ute Chief, has, according to his promise to Col. LANDER, visited Fort Churchill, and had a talk with Captains FLINT and MORE. He says his people did not commit the outrages which led to the Washoe War. They were Shoshones, Pitts and Pah-Ute outlaws. When they tried to get his people to join them he refused, and they had a fight over it. But when the whites, asking no questions, invaded his country, he called his warriors together and resisted with all his power. Peace, and to learn how to raise pumpkins and wheat, is what he wants now.

The assessments for the City and County of San Francisco are completed. The total valuation of taxable property is set down on the Assessor's book at $35,769,112 or $5,749,890 more than last year. Multiply this amount by three and you have about the actual value of taxable property in our town. The rate of taxation is $2 85 on the $100, a decrease of 31 9-10 per cent. on the rate of last year. Of this, 1 per cent is for debts contracted before the City was swept of its thieves by the Vigilance Committee; 60 per cent. is for State purposes, 75 for municipal purposes, 15 for street lights and 35 for Common Schools. The City and County embraces an area of 42 square miles, exclusive of the Bay and Ocean Islands. The Assessors's report shows that we have 25,000 cattle, 25,000 hogs and 60,000 sheep slaughtered yearly—no better beef or mutton by the way is slaughtered anywhere; that we have 12 grist-mills grinding 1,000,000 bushels of grain in the year; one rice mill grinding in the year 10,000,000 pounds; 18 breweries, brewing 1,500,000 gallons a year; 1 sugar refinery, capable of turning out 10,700,000 lbs. of sugar and 240,000 gallons of syrup a year; 2 quartz mills; 19 foundries and machine shops, employing 450 men and manufacturing $2,000,000 worth of material; carriage factories doing from $250,000 to $300,000 worth of work a year; (they will get you up as neat a carriage as you could get in New-York, and will charge no more than it would cost to get the New-York article paid for and around the Horn); one rope walk, twisting into good rope 2,000,000 pounds of hemp a year; two woolen factories (one of them not finished) manufacturing some 36,000 pairs of blankets, lots of bag factories, and more fruit trees, vines in bearing, cattle and horses than I can stop to enumerate. GLAUCUS.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

Preparations are now nearly complete to dispatch from this City and neighboring recruiting offices, the largest number of recruits ever collected at one time within the limits of the Metropolitan District. They are to be divided into the following detachments: 400 men for the Department of California, for the 1st Dragoons and 2d Infantry. 811 men for the Department of Texas, for the 2d Cavalry, 1st Artillery, 1st Infantry, and 3d Infantry. Of these, 950 go by steamer from New-York, and 120 from Carlisle Barracks to Fort Leavenworth, and there take charge of 225 horses for the 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry. The recruits for the 1st Infantry go from Newport Barracks to Fort Smith by water, and will march thence to their destination. Thus, in a few weeks, have nearly 1,200 men, more than the field strength of an entire regiment, been accumulated in this district alone.

Col. FAUNTELROY has just garrisoned a new post, called Fort Fauntleroy, with four companies of the 5th Infantry. The post is situated on the road from Albuquerque to Fort Defiance, 1126 miles to the northwest of Albuquerque. Capt. N. B. ROSSELL commands the post.

Col. THOMAS has again assumed executive charge of the head-quarters of the army in town, and is much improved by his late rusticating tour.

The new flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, the steam corvette *Richmond*, of which we gave a full description some time since, is now in commission off the Norfolk Navy-yard, and only awaits the final dispatches of the Navy Department to sail for her destination. She will probably leave on Wednesday or Thursday, Commodore BELL Commander-in-Chief of the new fleet will have his forces assembled on the station about the 1st of December. They will be as follows:

	Tons.	Off's & men.	Guns.
Flag-ship steamer Richmond...	1,929	300	16
Steam frigate Susquehanna....	2,450	340	16
Steam gunboat Iroquis.....	1,000	200	9
Total.....	5,379	840	41

The *Richmond* is to be chiefly employed in visiting the most important ports on the Mediterranean seaboard; and may, for some time, make Naples her head-quarters. We gave a list of her officers a few weeks ago.

The United States ship *Shubrick* arrived at San Diego on the 30th of September.

Lieut. M. C. WATKINS, of the U. S. steamer *Saranac*, Pacific squadron, (not *Sabine* as erroneously reported,) whose death was announced on Monday, entered the service on the 6th of May 1834; receiving his appointment from Virginia, of which he was a native. His sea service amounted to 17 years; he was on shore duty 4 years and 6 months; and spent 4 years idle. Total time in service 26 years.

The U. S. ship *Hassler* arrived at this port on Monday after a run of 9 days from Mount Desert, Maine, where she has been employed in connection with the land survey of the United States. She hauled into the stream last evening at the Navy Yard.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....FOR THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—NOS. 50, 42, 40, 44, 30.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—NOS. 1548, 1256, 1434, 1540, 737, 1584, 1586, 1590, 1594, 1596, 1600, 1602, 1604, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1614, 1616, 1618, 1620.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 85, 59, 60, 118, 7, 120, 121, 122. 123, 124, 126, 115, 45, 90, 91, 123½, 123½ a, 123½ b, 123½ c. 123½ d, 125.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—NOS. 545, 763, 939, 941, 943, 551, 732, 752, 758, 762, 764, 536, 581, 813, 391, 382, 627, 921, 953, 957, 959, 782, 788, 796, 800.

Oyer and Terminer.

THE WALTON-MATHEWS MURDER—THE ROBERT BONNER FORGERY CASE—THE PRISONER CONVICTED—TRIAL OF ADAM JAEGER FOR THE MURDER OF HENRY PEBLER.

The Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, Judge GOULD continuing to preside, in the absence of Judge Ingraham from sickness. Previous to resuming the trial of David Beach for the Robert Bonner-Nassau Bank forgery, Charles Jefferds was arraigned upon two indictments, one charging him with murder in the first degree, in the killing of John Walton, and the other with murder in the second degree, in the killing of John W. Mathews.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall appeared as counsel for the defendant, and waived the formal reading of the indictment. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty" in an assured tone of voice, audible through the entire Court-room. Mr. Hall then stated to the Court that he was requested by his client to ask the Court to set down an early day for the trial.

The District-Attorney replied that he would inform the learned counsel that it was not his intention to bring the prisoner to trial during the present term of the Court.

Mr. Hall rejoined that there was no law of the State, as yet, which gave the District-Attorney control of the Calendars of the Court. The murder was said to have been committed in June. The Grand Juries for July, August and September had met, and it was not till October that a verdict was found. The District-Attorney had stated in a tone of bravado, on a former occasion, that the accused should be tried as soon after the indictment as they wished. He was ready now to be tried. The circumstances attending this case were different from the usual class of cases. The prisoner had surrendered himself voluntarily; was allowed to go on parole for one whole night by the Magistrate before whom he was brought, when he could easily have taken to flight if he had so desired. He and his counsel were ready at any time to go on with the trial. The prisoner's only crime was that he would not disclose his defence—not to the District-Attorney—for they were not afraid of him, but to those parties who stood in the back ground, urging on the prosecution. The nature of that defence would be disclosed on the day of trial, and would be triumphant. The learned counsel considered that the Court had a right to demand from the District-Attorney his reasons for postponing the trial, as the mere *ipse dixit* of the District-Attorney could not delay any cause from being brought to trial.

In reply, the District-Attorney stated that this was the first term that a Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer had been impanneled since the commission of the crime. He could not be ready to try the case until the January Term. As a public officer, he must act so as best to further the ends of justice. He had telegraphed to Albany for the decision in the case of Mrs. Hartung and one or two other capital cases. If those decisions were as they had been published in the newspapers, it would be a matter of perfect impossibility for him to be ready before the next term of the Court.

Mr. Hall said that the defence was in Court ready to try the case according to the law as it stood. He supposed the law meant something when it guaranteed a prisoner the right to a speedy trial, and he insisted that the Court had a right to make the District-Attorney assign a good reason for the postponement.

The Judge remarked that while it was true that the Court had control of the Calendar, yet it seldom interfered with the course of the District-Attorney in bringing on cases. At all events, it was unusual to compel the District-Attorney to proceed with a case on the same term that an indictment was found. Moreover, he, as temporarily presiding Judge, could not well control the calendar of the term, as he should only sit for a few days. The application should be made to the regular Judge of the Term, Judge Ingraham.

Mr. Hall said he intended to renew the application at any and every time.

The District-Attorney replied that he must see his way clear,—see, in short, whether under the new law he could press on a trial for murder in the first degree.

To which Mr. Oakey Hall rejoined that they (the defence) would obviate every difficulty of that sort. He would stipulate that if the prisoner was convicted, he would agree to be hanged.

Jefferds was then removed, and the Court proceeded with the trial of David Black for the forgery on the Nassau Bank, in the name of Robert Bonner. The defence having no more witnesses to examine, Ex-Recorder Smith commenced to sum up, and in a speech of much power, contended that the defendant was innocent of the charge, not being the party who committed the offence. The prosecution, he contended, had mistaken the man and arrested the wrong individual. He proceeded to argue from the evidence that such was the case.

The prosecution having replied, the Judge delivered a brief charge, leaving the discrepancies in the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution and defence to be dealt with by the jury.

The jury retired, and were not long absent. They returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty." The District-Attorney pressed for immediate judgment. Prisoner's counsel objected, and the passing of the sentence was deferred by the Court till to-day.

The case of Adam Jaeger, indicted for murder in the second degree, according to the new law, on the charge of killing Henry Pebler, by stabbing him with a knife, at the corner of Avenue A and Third-street, on July 29, was next called on. The prisoner is a German, a tailor by trade, aged 23 years. The nature of the case may be best learned from the *ante-mortem* examination of the deceased, which is as follows:

"I am by occupation a butcher; last night about 11 o'clock I called at Mr. Mayer's lager-bier saloon in Third-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; I drank a glass of beer, and when about to leave the place I met a woman at the door, who wished me to bring her husband, the prisoner, out of the saloon; I returned to the saloon, and told the man whom she pointed out as her husband, that there was a woman outside who wished to see him; he replied that he would go directly; we had a glass of beer together, and he then left in company with his wife and a man; they went up Third-street toward First-avenue; he returned in about ten minutes afterwards, and stated that his wife had left him; I noticed that he was intoxicated, and told him that I would see him home; he consented and we walked down Third-street, towards Avenue A; another man joined us, and we three walked down together; when we reached the corner of Avenue A, I bade him, the prisoner, "Good night," and was going home, when the man that joined us after we left the saloon, called my attention to my coat, and said that the prisoner had stabbed me; I immediately removed my coat to ascertain if I had been stabbed, and while doing so the prisoner ran towards me and stabbed me in the abdomen; I was removed to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and from there to the Hospital; I now recognize the prisoner before me, Adam Jaeger, as being the man who committed the act."

Thirty-four jurors were called and challenged, either peremptorily or for cause, before the requisite panel of twelve could be obtained.

Mr. Anthon, for the prosecution, opened the case, stating the circumstances in accordance with the above *ante-mortem* examination, adding that the difficulty arose about a watch belonging to the deceased.

Philip Reichert was the first witness examined. He was the party who told deceased that his coat had been cut. His evidence was simply corroborative of the above. The trial will proceed to-day.

General Sessions.

ANOTHER GRAND JURY IMPANNELED.

A Grand Jury was impaneled in this Court yesterday morning, consisting of the following gentlemen:

WM. D. KENNEDY, Foreman.

Frank S. Allen,	Henry H. Barrow,	M. Burr.
Robert Hoe,	Edwin Meridith,	Gilbert Oakley,
Wm. H. Wright,	Levi Chapman,	J. Davenport,
E. A. Duykinck,	Benjamin Ellis,	Levy Apgar,
Jno. S. Bussing,	Jno. A. Currier,	Harrison Hunt,
Jno. N. Olcott,	Maj. Thompson,	David Close,
Jno. D. Durbrow,	Samuel Davis,	John Dayton.
Henry B. Kells.		

Recorder BARNARD briefly charged them on the points required by the Statute, the same as is done on every occasion.

The Grand Jury having retired, Henry Thompson and Edward Barnes were placed at the bar, charged with forgery in the third degree for an attempt to pass a forged check for $179, alleged to have been drawn by John Kennedy, at the People's Bank, in Canal-street. Mr. Kennedy chanced to be in the Bank at time of the presentation, and on the check being shown to him at once pronounced it a forgery. The defendants were consequently arrested on the spot. Thompson, who was tried separately, was acquitted in default of sufficient evidence. The other prisoner pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded.

Betsy Parker was tried on a charge of taking from the pocket of Mrs. Kipp, at Centre Market, a portemonnaie containing $10. In this case, again, the testimony was insufficient, and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Wm. Kirby, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Joseph Rogers was convicted of stealing a watch from a gentleman while he was crossing the Park, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Lewis Dulancy was tried for breaking into a cigar-store in William-street, on the 11th September, and being convicted, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

William Kelly was tried for stealing $100 from Nathan Hall, a sailor, at a house in Oliver-street. Acquitted from defective evidence. The Court adjourned.

The Record Commission Case.

OPINION OF THE GENERAL TERM.

The People ex rel. Wm. C. Wetmore et al. vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This case has been frequently stated in the TIMES, and the judgment of the Court of General Term on this appeal has also been given.

The relators constitute that body known as the Commissioners of Record. The application was for a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to put in the tax levy the sum of $80,000 for the use of the plaintiffs, as provided by the last Legislature. At Special Term of the Supreme Court Justice Sutherland granted the order. Appeal was taken to the General Term, whence it was argued on the 17th of September.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

ALLEN, J.—By sec. 6, of the tax law of 1860, (chap. 509, p. 1,024 of Session laws,) a duty was imposed upon the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to cause to be raised and collected during the current year, and in the manner in which the other taxes are levied and collected within the City and County, a sum not exceeding eighty thousand dollars to pay such sum as may be found due to the contractors with the Commissioners of Records appointed by the act of 1855 (Sess. laws, p. 763.) The act is imperative, leaving no discretion in the defendants whether they will exercise the authority conferred.

Although the language of the act is simply enabling, yet as it confers a power which concerns the public as well as individuals, it is not merely permissive, but is mandatory. (Rex *vs.* Barbour, 2 Salk, 609; 1 Kent Com., 467; Newburg T. Co. *vs.* Miller, 5 I. C. R., 113.)

The only discretion vested in the Supervisors is as to the amount within the prescribed limits which they will cause to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of the County for the purposes named, and that is not an arbitrary discretion, although in its exercise their determination would not be the subject of review.

As public officers, they are required to exercise their best judgment as to the amount which will probably be necessary to pay the claims intended to be provided for, leaving it for other officers or tribunals to decide the ulterior question, whether by law the contractors named in the act will be entitled to recover any part of it.

The object of the Legislature was to provide a fund for the alleged claim when the amount should be judicially determined. Whether it was wise or necessary to make provision for collecting from the taxpayers, and placing in the custody of the financial agents of the City and county, a fund for the payment of a contested claim in advance of its adjustment, is not for us to decide.

It is enough that the Legislature, in the exercise of its taxing powers, directed it to be done. Conceding the act of 1855 to be unconstitutional, and all contracts under it to be invalid, it does not follow that the Legislature might not, adjudging the services to be performed under the act to be valuable to the county, direct their payment absolutely, and cause a tax to be levied for that purpose. (Town of Guilford *vs.* The Supervisors of Chenango County, 3 Kernan, 143.)

They have, however, only directed an amount to be levied and collected by way of making provision for the payment of the claim when the amount shall be "judicially" determined.

The constitutionality of the law of 1855, or the validity of the acts of the Commissioners under it, are not before us. We do not undertake to decide, and cannot upon this appeal decide, whether any sum whatever, and if any, what amount is due or should be paid to the claimants, and these questions cannot be determined by the Board of Supervisors, for the reason that the Legislature has referred them for decision to another tribunal.

For the purpose of their own action the Supervisors could adjudge what sum would probably be required on the contingency that the claim should be declared valid.

It is not claimed that the amount required by the order appealed from to be raised, is unreasonable, or larger than should be raised if any action is taken under the section.

On the contrary, it is impliedly, if not expressly conceded, that in the exercise of a sound discretion this amount, if anything, should be raised.

In the affidavit of the President of the Board, read upon showing cause against the order, it is not claimed that there is any dispute or doubt as to the amount which will be necessary to pay the claim, if the claimants shall be adjudged entitled to anything. The objection is rather to the validity of the act of 1855, and to the power of the agents of the county to incur expenses chargeable upon the county, when there is no appropriation in the Treasury to pay them.

It is true that it is stated in the affidavit that the Board has no means of ascertaining whether the expenses had been incurred, or the amount of such expenses, other than the certificate of the Commissioners.

This, however, is the evidence contemplated by the act of 1855, and unimpeached, is *primâ facie* sufficient to authorize the action of the Supervisors. It is not pretended that the Supervisors were delaying action for the want of more definite or reliable information. The counsel for the appellants does not in his printed points object that the order should not have named the amount, but simply directed the defendants to raise such sum as they should judge to be necessary.

Perhaps the *mandamus* might have been in that form had it been suggested that the Supervisors questioned the amount, and desired to pass upon it.

But the contest is really as to the duty of the Supervisors to act at all, rather than as to what sum they shall raise; and as they are are not to judge upon the validity of the claim, they are not at liberty to refuse to name the amount which will probably be necessary, if the claim is valid, to satisfy it. It is claimed that the application is premature, and that there has been no neglect or refusal by the defendants to justify the *mandamus*.

If this was so, it would best promote public interests to pass upon the merits of the controversy, rather than dispose of the matter upon technical objections, which would only lead to a renewal of the application, and another process of litigation, during which the assessment levy of the annual tax must be suspended, and possibly to the great detriment of the county. But without imputing any criminal or intentional neglect of duty on the part of the defendants, I think the case shows a palpable mistake on their part as to their duty, and a delay and omission to act sufficient to authorize the order of the Court to put them in motion. The delay evidently arises from a misconstruction of the act, and of their duty under it, and was not a delay merely because a proper time for action had not arrived. They had not acted, simply because they did not consider themselves bound to act.

And it must be borne in mind, that the provision sought to be enforced is only operative for the current year, it being a part of the act providing for the annual tax levy upon the county; and that the whole county tax authorized by the act must be levied in a single assessment; and that if this tax is omitted in the tax levy for the year, and the annual assessment and tax roll completed without it, the parties interested are remediless. Again, there is no mode of compelling an immediate compliance with, or a direct denial of, any request or demand upon the Supervisors as a body. Hence their refusal to do a particular act, if they do not choose to come to a direct vote, and to which they cannot be brought by any individual, must be determined by their acts and omissions to act. An individual is not called upon to await a formal vote to which they may never come, when by so waiting the time and opportunity for action may be lost, as in this case, the residue of the tax for the year may be assessed and collected, and this omitted by the inaction of the Supervisors. I am of opinion, that without imputing any bad faith to the Supervisors, or any intention to disregard or evade the law, the circumstances justified the application.

The certificates and vouchers were prepared about May 22, 1860, and at a meeting of the Board on that day were referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

On the 10th of July, that Committee reported that it was inexpedient to raise the sum claimed, because the matter had not been judicially determined, and on the 17th of July the report was recommitted to the same Committee, but for what purpose does not appear. It was evidently, however, not merely to ascertain the amount, or probable amount, of the claims.

On the 7th of August, after the issue of the first order on their proceedings, the Board had a meeting and took no action in the premises. I think the relators were entitled to more.

It is also objected that the order should have been for an alternative rather than a peremptory mandamus.

But this was a case calling for prompt action in view of the public interests, as the tax-levy for the year was awaiting the decision. There was no dispute about facts, and it was a proper case for the Court in the exercise of a sound discretion to make the writ peremptory in the first instance, the parties having been fully heard upon the merits. (People *vs.* Judges of Cayuga Co., 2 J. C. 64; Exparte Rogers, 7 Cow., 526.)

There was no reason for subjecting the parties to the delay incident to a formal procedure.

It is proper to say that we have only to do with the first clause of the section which relates to the action of the Board of Supervisors. With the other clause which concerns the Comptroller and the final disposition of the fund we have nothing to do. Should we undertake to give a construction to the whole section and declare the duty of the Comptroller, we should go beyond our jurisdiction, and our declaration would be inoperative. There may well be a diversity of opinion as to the true construction of the last clause of the section, but it can only be settled when the money shall be in the treasury, and the Comptroller shall be called upon to act. Perhaps by that time an explanatory act will have been passed, which, if prepared with more care and greater skill than this, and with more regard to precision in the use of words, will relieve the Comptroller as well as the Courts from the necessity of spelling out the legislative intention, which is always difficult to do from acts unartificially drawn.

The order should be affirmed without costs.

Justice SUTHERLAND concurred in the above opinion. Justice BONNEY concurred in the opinion that the act of April 17, 1860, imposed on the Supervisors the duty of collecting the fund; but held there was no satisfactory evidence before the court of a refusal on their part to perform that duty.

John W. Edmonds for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

Attachment in Marine Court.

COSTS ON APPEAL.

John D. Lewis et al. vs. *Herman Fox.*—This case came up before the General Term of the Common Pleas on appeal from the Marine Court. The following opinion—in which the facts are fully stated—was rendered yesterday:

By the Court.—HILTON, J. This action was commenced in the Marine Court by warrant of attachment issued by one of the Justices of that Court, under the provisions of the sections 34 and 35 of the Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt, &c., passed April 26, 1831. On the return of the warrant the plaintiff had judgment, which, on appeal to the General Term of that Court, was reversed and judgment finally given for the defendant, upon the ground, as it seems, that the affidavit on which the attachment was granted did not state sufficient to authorize the issuing of such a process, and, therefore, the Court acquired no jurisdiction of the suit. On the reversal the General Term awarded the defendant $48 96 costs and disbursements and for which judgment has been entered.

The plaintiff having appealed, asks us to review the judgment in respect to the sufficiency of the affidavit referred to; and also as to the right of expenses incident to the filing of any transcript of the judgment. These items added to the Justices fee of $2 for his return, constitute all the fees of officers and disbursements which can be allowed by us on appeal from Justice's Court, and it follows that the Marine Court cannot, under the provisions of the act of 1853, referred to, allow any other.

But it is said that by a rule of that Court an appellant is required to print his case and points upon an appeal taken to the General Term, and that this expense must therefore be considered as a necessary disbursement, to be allowed as part of the costs to be awarded in the final judgment.

Our only answer to this is that the Legislature has restricted this Court in the amount of costs and disbursements which we may award upon appeals from Justice's Court, and the Marine Court, as already shown, is restricted in like manner and to the same extent. By section 365 of the code we are required to hear all such appeals upon the original papers, and it is therein expressly declared that no copy need be furnished for the use of the Court. A provision of so positive a character we have always supposed denied the Marine Court the power to award the costs thus imposed upon him.

Upon the first ground stated, we are of opinion that the affidavit was clearly insufficient to justify the issuing of the attachment, and the Marine Court was right in so holding.

As to the second, a brief reference to the several statutes upon the subject of costs in the Marine Court, will show that the sum allowed is much beyond the power of that Court to award to a respondent upon appeal in any case. The act of July 21, 1853, (Laws 1853, p. 1,165,) under which the Marine Court derives the power to review upon appeal at General Term the judgments rendered by any of its Justices, allows ($5) the same costs and disbursements on such appeals as on appeals from Justices' Courts to this Court; and these are specified in sec. 371 of the code, which provides that there shall only be allowed on such appeals to the appellant on reversal $15, and to the respondent on affirmance $12, with the fees of officers and disbursements in addition, and which consists of the Sheriff's or constable's fees. And the sums paid to the Clerk during the progress of the cause, or for any copies of papers made by him and necessary to be procured together with the right to impose upon either party to such appeals any expense, in the way of either copying or printing of papers to be used on the argument of the appeals before us; and we have no doubt that if we should require such an expense to be undergone, the party incurring it would not be entitled to have it allowed him at a disbursement within the meaning of sec. 371.

Entertaining these views, we are of opinion that in the present case the Marine Court has exceeded its powers by giving judgment in favor of the defendant for a greater amount of costs and disbursements than the law authorized. The judgment must therefore be reduced to the costs and disbursements which are usually allowed in this Court; and thus modified, it will be affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party.

Practice in Insolvent Cases.

Napoleon J. Smith vs. *Stephen Paul.*—This was a motion, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Hon. WM. H. LEONARD, to vacate an order of examination under supplementary proceedings. The judgment had been obtained in 1858. The defendant had been discharged from his debts as an insolvent in 1859, and in 1860 the plaintiff had commenced supplementary proceedings upon said judgment.

Defendant claimed that the judgment was a contract debt, and extinguished by a subsequent discharge. The plaintiff produced affidavits to the effect that there was a resident of another State, who was not included in the schedule. He received no notice of application for discharge, and neither joined in it nor received any dividend from the insolvent's estate. For these reasons his claim was not extinguished. Defendant objected to these matters as improperly brought forward upon this motion.

The Judge granted the motion vacating the order of examination, and said that the matters related by the plaintiff were questions proper only on a trial and not on this motion, and that plaintiff should obtain leave from the Court to sue.

Pierson & Jenks for plaintiff; Thorndike Saunders for defendant.

The Artisans' Bank Case.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

Gordon, Crosman et al. vs. *The Artisans' Bank.*—The application for injunction and Receiver in these cases were again postponed, by consent of all parties, until Wednesday next.

The Heenan Suit.

The action against Heenan, now pending in the Marine Court, for the board of Ada Isaacs Menken at the Westchester House, was further postponed. It was expected that it would be now tried.

Surrogate's Court.

Will of Mrs. Joanna Bethune.—The testatrix was the mother of Rev. Dr. Bethune, of this City. By her will, which was now admitted to probate, she leaves $100 to the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows; $200 to the Orphan Asylum Society; $100 to the Female Assistance Society for the Sick of the City of New-York.

To Rev. Dr. Bethune and a son-in-law is left, to be shared equally, an interest in certain coal mines in Pennsylvania. The remainder of the estate, real and personal, is left in equal shares to the son, Dr. Bethune, and the two daughters, Mrs. Duffield and Mrs. McCartee, with a reversionary estate to their children.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Application of Beekman.*—Petition granted. Order to be settled on two day's notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Pringsheim* vs. *Beatty.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Rothschild* vs. *Schuberth.*—Exceptions in this case to be settled on the 20th inst., at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 17.

$5,000 U. S. 5s,'74, Reg.	103	50 Pac. Mail St. Co...	94⅛
50,000 U. S. 5s, 1874....	103	250 Mich. So. & N. Ind R.	20¾
26,000 N. Carol. St. 6s...	98½	380 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	46¾
5,000 Missouri St. 6s..	79⅞	350 do.....	46⅝
15,000 Erie 4th Mtg. Bs.	87½	600 do.....	46¾
1,000 Hud. Riv. 3d Mt Bs	92	250 Panama R.....b60	128
$2,000 M. C. & P. c. 1st M. S. F. Ct. Bs..	98½	10 La C. & Mil. R.....	1½
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M. B.	65	750 Ill

32c.@30c.; 28 hhds. English Island at 35c.; with 90 hhds. and 100 tcs. Cuba, Muscovado at 25c.@29c. ℔ gallon.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Have been in limited request, to-day, at previous prices.

OILS—Have been in stock demand to-day at yesterday's quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week, sales have been effected of 460 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 56, with, of Crude Whale, 200 bbls. Northern at 55c.; 500 bbls. South Sea and Humpback at 53c., and 480 bbls. Margueritta Bay (brown) at 50c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 16, '60.	27,878	132,964	1,072,500
Same time last year	84,101	196,397	1,812,400

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 600 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $18 81@18 87; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50; old Mess, at $18 75@$18 81, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard rules quiet; sales 100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 350 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $11@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in less demand at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese attracts less attention at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 155 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported transactions, since our last, add up 2,800 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico, at 7c.@7¾c.; with 4,600 boxes Havana, part at 7¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 24c.@24½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, to-day, large quantities of Breadstuffs, especially Grain, having been offered. Rates favored ship-owners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.1½d.@3s.3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12d. ℔ bushel.; Cotton, 3-16d.@ 9-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ℔ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s.3d.@3s.6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@13½d. ℔ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.: Grain. 13d.@13¾d. ℔ bushel: Hops, ¾d.@¾d. ℔ 2 0 The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: Ship *Juliette Trundy*, 899 tons, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, at 32s. 6d. for Maryland and 40s. for Virginia hhds.; a bark, 398 tons, hence to Leghorn, £725, and back from Sicily to New-York, $3,000; a foreign bark, 500 tons, to London, Grain 12¼d. in bulk, and Flour to fill up, 3s. 9d.; a ship, 650 tons, from Philadelphia to London, 11d. in ship-per's bags, and Flour 3s. 6d.; two Br. brigs to Cork and a market, Corn, 14d. in bulk; a Br. bark, 276 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $2,700; a bark, 295 tons, from Newburgh to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, 422; a brig, 246 tons, from Tonala to New-York, Wood, $8 on and $9 under deck; a schooner, 150 tons, same voyage, $9 on and under deck; one, 300 tons, from Minatitlan to New-York, $7 on and $9 under deck; a brig, 200 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Wood, $4; a schooner, 106 tons, to Gonaives and back, $1,000.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Oct. 17, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is active, but prices for anything not fine are lower—ordinary Western Butter, in particular, receiving no attention whatever. English shippers are again in the market, in a small way, for sound medium State dairy at 16c. to 17c., which is below the views of sellers at present. There is little doubt, however, of their getting all they want at these rates, as the receipts are heavy and stocks accumulating. Fresh-made Western Reserve comes to hand in small quantities, and is generally poor; such as is sweet and even packed brings our highest figures readily. We still hear of contracts in the country at 20c., but there is nothing at present or in the future to warrant any such contracts. It is like buying a ticket in a lottery—if Butter proves abundant they lose, and if scarce they win. Farmers who have contracted at this figure have done wisely, and those who can approach it by 2c. ℔ lb. should lose no time in doing it.

Orange County, pails, fine, ℔ lb.	—	@ 25
Pennsylvania, pails, fine, ℔ lb.	20	@ 25
Fine State Dairy, firkins, ℔ lb.	18	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@ 17
Fine State Fairy, half-firkin tubs	18	@ 20
Fair State Dairy, half-firkin tubs	16	@ 18
Welsh tubs, fine State	18	@ 20
Welsh tubs, fair State	15	@ 17
Western Reserve, fine	14	@ 16
Western Reserve, fair	13	@ 14
Ohio, common to good	12	@ 13
Illinois and Indiana	11	@ 15
Canada	12	@ 15
Store-Packed, ℔ lb.	13	@ 16

CHEESE

Are less brisk, and the market is weak. Stocks begin to accumulate. The home demand is large, but unless the foreign demand increases and the customary amount goes forward weekly, prices are bound to come down

Fine State, ℔ lb.	10½	@ 11
Fair State, ℔ lb.	6	@ 8
Ohio, fine, ℔ lb.	9¾	@ 10½
Ohio, fair, ℔ lb.	4	@ 8
English Dairy, Conn., new, ℔ lb.	11	@ 13
Pineapple, ℔ lb.	14	@ 15
English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb.	10	@ 11

EGGS

Are without material change.

State, Jersey and Long Island, ℔ dozen.	16	@ 16½
Ohio, ℔ dozen	16	@ 16½

BEANS

Are firm, and prime qualities are scarce.

Small Pea, new, ℔ bushel	$1 25	@$1 50
Medium, new, ℔ bushel	15	@ 1 20
Kidney, ℔ buseel	—	@ 1 75
Marrow, ℔ bushel	—	@ 1 50
Red and China, ℔ bushel	1 50	@ 2 25

DRIED FRUITS.

New Dried Apples (State) are much inquired for, but prices rule too low to encourage shippers. Southern Apples are very quiet. Peaches peeled are in fair sale; bright fruit brings 11c.@14c.; dark, 8c.@10c.; unpeeled, 6c.@7c. Dried Raspberries and Cherries are in ready sale. Plums unchanged.

Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb.	5	@ —
Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb.	3½	@ 4
Dried Peaches, Virginia, peeled, ℔ lb.	10	@ 15
Dried Peaches, Georgia, peeled, ℔ lb.	10	@ 14
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ℔ lb.	8	@ 9
Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb.	—	@ 18
Dried Plums, ℔ lb.	12	@ 14
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb.	17	@ 18

GREEN FRUITS

Continue to come forward in great abundance, and unless in good order and of prime quality, are sold with difficulty at any price. Good mixed lots of Fall fruit sell on the docks at $1 75. Common Apples range from 62½c. to $1 ℔ bbl. Season is about over for Peaches and Plums. Pears are in small supply and vary in price according to quality.

Apples, Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@ —
Pears, Vergalieu, ℔ bbl.	6 00	@12 00
Pears, Seckel, ℔ bbl.	10 00	@15 00
Fall Fruit, mixed lots in good order	1 75	@ —
Cranberries, Cape Cod, best	11 00	@12 00
Cranberries, Eastern	9 00	@10 00
Cranberries, Western	6 00	@ 8 00

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Chickens, live, Northern and Western, ℔ pair	30	@ 63
Fowls, live, Northern and Western, ℔ pair	62	@ 75
Turkeys, live, Northern and Western, ℔ lb.	10	@ 12
Chickens, live, Jersey, ℔ pair	44	@ 62
Philadelphia Spring Chickens, dead, ℔ lb	13	@ 15
Philadelphia Fowls, dead, ℔ lb.	10	@ 14
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00	@ —
Partridges, ℔ pair	63	@ 75
Grouse, ℔ pair	50	@ 62
Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen	1 25	@1 50
Stall-fed Pigeons, ℔ dozen	2 00	@2 25
Ducks, live, ℔ pair	56	@ 70
Geese, live, ℔ pair	1 25	@1 50
Reed Birds, ℔ doz	75	@ 88
Snipe, English, ℔ doz	1 38	@1 50
Snipe, Sand	38	@ —
Snipe, Gray	38	@ —
Snipe, Yellow-leg	75	@1 00
Wild Duck, Widgeon, ℔ pair	38	@ 40
Gray Ducks	38	@ 50
Mallard	38	@ 50
Black	38	@ 50
Red-Head	50	@ 75
Canvas Back	88	@1 25

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote:

Potatoes, Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl.	—	@ 2 12
Potatoes, Sweet, Delawares, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 50
Potatoes, Dykemans, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@ 1 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@ 2 00
Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions, red, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50
Onions, white, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@ 2 00
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00
Marrow Squash, ℔ bbl.	75	@ 88
Beets, ℔ bbl.	—	@ 1 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 00	@ 3 50
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	38	@ 50
Lima Beans, ℔ bushel	—	@ 1 00
String Beans, ℔ bushel	—	@ 63
Turnips, ℔ bbl.	63	@ 1 00
Egg Plant, ℔ 100	—	@ 4 00
Celery, ℔ dozen	—	@ 75
Pumpkins, ℔ 100	4 00	@ 5 00
Parsnips, ℔ bbl.	—	@ 1 25
Carrots, ℔ bbl.	—	@ 1 25

HOPS.

The market is active, and prime parcels are easily salable at our figures:

First sort, 1860	28	@ 32
Second sort, 1859	8	@15

FEATHERS

Are more inquired for. Live Geese, Western, 45c. @50c.; Tennessee, 30c. to 45c.

BEESWAX

Is in fair request; prices steady at 33c.@34c.

CHESTNUTS

Are decidedly lower. Market well supplied at $3.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1860.

The supply of live animals this week is enormous, when we look at the aggregate number—amounting to almost thirty-six thousand! Nearly all of which will have been brought to the butcher's block before this paper reaches some of our readers—at least those who live where the mails require a week to carry it. A large proportion of this amount of animal food will be consumed in this City and its appendages. Beef cattle of fair average quality have numbered but little short of six thousand. The demand has been so active, however, that prices fell off only about ¼c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, and all but 300 or 400 found purchasers before the market closed to-night.... Milch cows of first quality have been in moderate supply and with a little increase in the demand fair prices have been obtained. Medium and poor cows, which make up a large proportion of all offered, are slow of sale.... Veal calves of good quality have found ready sale at 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight; coarse, overgrown calves or bony "young beeves" are not readily disposed of, and the same may be said of "bobs," both of which are abundant; the latter sell for $1 75@$2 each....Sheep and lambs are in excess of the requirements of the market, and a decline of 25c.@37c., each, is quoted, with a slow trade and large numbers left unsold. Store sheep are in fair demand for wintering over.... Hogs are very abundant and cheaper. They sell slowly, and several lots remain without purchasers. Packers will probably take hold if prices go much lower.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 16.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,908	128	617	15,144	14,302
Previous week	5,382	169	800	14,352	10,990
Same w'k last year	4,203	195	586	15,615	10,719
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,142

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 35,049. Total number received the previous week, 31,693, being an increase of 4,256. This is almost an unprecedented number for a single week—certainly the largest for the current year.

Of the 5,908 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,528 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 973 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 150 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 46 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; 61 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street, and 150 are reported as sold on Sunday. The sales at Bergen Hill were large.

Of the 4,528 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 828 head came from New-York, 1,402 from Illinois, 532 from Kentucky, 735 from Ohio, 233 from Indiana, 152 from Canada, 130 from Michigan, 360 from Missouri, and 156 from Iowa.

The 4,528 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 875; Hudson River Railroad, 2,068; Harlem Railroad, 389; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 150; Hudson River Boats, 932; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 49; and 65 on foot. The River boats are doing an increased business, not only bringing a large number of cattle to this market, but landing many at the New-Jersey yards.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

The present has been an unsatisfactory market for drovers, and for many of the brokers who visited Albany in force and bought up many droves. So plainly was a falling market foreshadowed, even before the cattle left Albany, that a slippery broker (H. W.) who had contracted for a drove, and paid $150 down, thought it best to get his money back, if possible, and so, under pretence of changing it for City funds, pocketed the bills, coolly telling the drover, "I gots my money and you gots your cattle." Against such salesmen we would caution those bringing in cattle, especially if the would-be-buyer is not sufficiently responsible to fix a case at law. But to return to the Forty-fourth-street pens. The stock came in scattering on Tuesday, and sales were slow on that account, so that of the 4,500 head on sale, a large proportion were left for the second day, which was worse than Tuesday. Sales of the first day were made at nearly the prices of last week, but to day cattle dragged heavily at $3@$5 ℔ head lower than at the former market, and for the first time in several months have we had to report cattle left over. From the appearance of the yards at 4 o'clock P. M., there could not be less than 500 cattle undisposed of, and the business of the day was nearly over. Taken as a whole, the decline was about ¼c ℔ lb.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	9¼c.@9¾c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8c. @8¾c.	8c. @8¾c.
Poor quality	6½c.@7¼c.	6¾c.@7½c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@6c.	5¾c.@6c.
General selling prices	7c. @9c.	7c. @9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@—	7¾c.@8c.

There were many heavy cattle this week, a portion of them plump, fat grade Durhams, and others coarse oxen, of thin flesh. Of medium steers, such as the majority of the shop butchers prefer, there was not a large supply, but of thin, light steers, cows and heifers from 2½ cwt. to 5 cwt., there was quite a surplus. For first-class cattle 9c.@9¾c. was the asking price, but some of the late sales were made at lower figures. The very large receipts of hogs and sheep tend to unfavorably affect the beef market, as mutton has been selling extremely low at the Washington Market.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling for sundry owners 65 Dutchess County, N. Y., cattle, mostly fair steers of 6 cwt. to 9 cwt., at 8c.@9c.—very few 9¾c. Also, on their own account, 48 nice Kentucky grade Durhams, brought in by Mr. HOSTLER. They would dress about 5¾ cwt., and run out at 9c.@9¾c. And 44 similar Ohio cattle of good flesh at rather higher prices—they would average about 9¾c.

C. G. TRED, for E. W. GWYNNE, 62 good fair 7 cwt.@ 7¼ cwt. Ohio steers at 8¾c.@9¾c.; average 9c.

GEO. AYRAULT was selling on his own account 46 Kentucky Durhams, bought of WARE, at Albany. They would weigh 9 cwt., and were bringing 9c.@9¼c. —few, 9½c. Also, for J. W. SPOONER, owner and feeder, 16 good Dutchess County cattle, at same prices. Three of the best brought $77 each, or 9½c. The 16 were bought here at the yards last May, at $40 each, and after keeping during the Summer were now bringing $65 each, or a gain of $25, which certainly pays very well for an experiment. It will do for others to try the same thing at this rate.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold 52 commonish Ohio cattle, bought at the yards of KERNS & CONNOR; rated, 6¾ cwt., and were retailing at 7¾c.@8¾c. Also, on their own account, 40 light common Ohio cattle, of 5¾ cwt., at 7¼c. And for LONGMIRE, 73 just fair, strong 6¾ cwt., Illinois steers, at about 8¼c.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 77 fine Kentucky cattle, bought of PREWETT, at Albany; rated, 8¾ cwt., and were averaging about 9c. at retail here. Also, from TANNER & BRO., 72 Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@9c. They were a coarse, rough lot. Mr. TANNER says he sold them at Albany to H. WESTHEIMER, receiving $1 50 in advance to bind the bargain, but under pretence of changing the money to City funds, he pocketed it, replying to Mr. TANNER: "I have got my money, and you may keep the cattle."

I. BUDLONG had 15 head light 5¾ cwt. Michigan cattle, for GRIFFITH, which brought $40 each at wholesale, or 7c.; and 23 rather better cattle, from same State, for A. P. HUTCHINSON, rated 6 cwt., and retailed at $47 ℔ head, average. Also, 34 Michigan cattle, for S. BUDLONG; rated 6¾ cwt., fair quality, and brought $53 each. Also, for M. BUDLONG, 18 good 7¾ cwt. State cattle, at 9c.—a smooth, even lot.

H. BARNES & BRO. bought 90 cattle at the yards, 65 of them good strong 7 cwt. Illinois cattle, and the 25 were similar cattle from this State. They were averaging about 8¾c. to-day.

J. A. MERRITT, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 115 commonish Illinois steers, of say 6¾ cwt., at 7¾c.@8¾c.

J. PURCHASE was selling, for ALLERTON & Co., 43 head of fair Ohio steers of say 6¾ cwt., at 7½c.@9c.

H. HURD was selling 57 prime No. 1 Ohio cattle for J. W. HASSLETON. Rated 9¾ cwt., and sold at 9c.@ 9½c.—some at the latter price to be weighed. This lot was not excelled in quality this week.

STILES & DAWSON sold for C. R. COWDEN, 20 common, small, grasshopper cattle from Ohio, weighing from 2¾ cwt. to 5 cwt., at 6½c.@7c.; and 20 Ohio cattle for C. B. KNIFFEN & Co., small, poor scallawags, of 4½ cwt., at same prices. Also 33 Illinois steers, straight and smooth, of 7 cwt.@7½ cwt., for R. J. GAYLORD, at 8c.@9½c.

HARRIS & CODDINGTON were selling, on their own account, 71 pretty fair Illinois cattle, bought of GEO. FUNK, at Albany, rated 6¾ cwt., and retailing at 7½c. @9c. Also, for J. YEAZLE, 51 Ohio cattle, of fair flesh, 6¾ cwt., which brought similar prices.

SEEBY & MCCAFFERY sold, on their own account, 132 cattle bought at Albany. They were Illinois steers of 5 cwt. to 7 cwt. and retailed at 6½c.@7½c.

BEECH & BRAY sold for MATHEWS, of Indinia, 50 head of light, poor cattle, at 7c.@8c. And 14 Pennsylvania cattle of good quality for BOYD at 8c.@9c. Also 77 Illinois cattle for O. WHITE—light steers, at 7c.@8c.

HARING & MILLER sold 146 head here and at Bergen; of these, 108 were for E. S. FOSHEY—thin cows, steers and heifers, from Iowa—and brought 7c. on 5 cwt. Also 18 for Mr. HEATH—pretty good steers and heifers, from Ohio, rated 6¾ cwt., and brought 8c. Also for J. SEARS, 24 Ohio cattle—cows, steers and oxen—at 6¾c.@9c.

T. BLOOMER sold 20 Westchester County steers and oxen, of good flesh, at 8½c.@9c.

J. H. WILLIAMS was selling 169 cattle, in four different lots. The first contained 33 heavy Kentucky grade Durhams, bought of J. T. WARE, at Albany: rated 10½ cwt., and retailed at 9c.@9½c. Average, $106 each. There were 61 heavy Kenfucky cattle also bought at Albany, of PREWETT. They would dress 8½ cwt., and retailed here at 8c.@9c.; also, 44 good Kentucky cattle, bought of C. ROGERS. They would dress, say 8½ cwt., and sold at 8c.@9c., and 33 common Indiana cattle of 7 cwt., for which he was getting 8c.@9c.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 111 pretty fair Illinois steers, of say 7½ cwt.@7¾ cwt., at 8c.@9¼c.

J. PURCHASE was selling, for ALLERTON & Co., 43 head of fair Ohio steers of say 6¾ cwt., at 7½c.@9c.

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MILCH COWS.

There is rather more inquiry for good family cows from private individuals. Milkmen are pretty well supplied. Most of the cows now sent in are of common stock—many of them poor and will only bring $30@$35 each. For right good milkers $40@$45 is a fair price, while extra cows bring $50@$60. There is a surplus of common cows, and a scarcity of good ones.

VEAL CALVES.

These continue to fall off in numbers as the season advances, but pork and mutton so take the place of veal that prices do not advance, nor is there a scarcity of any except prime calves of say 150 lbs. Most of them are either quite young—"bobs," which bring about $2 each—or large, overgrown calves which might almost be put into the yards and sold as beeves. For such 4c.@5c. is a fair quotation, while right good veals bring 6½c.@7c. ℔ lb. live weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Poor, thin lambs are overabundant, and sell slowly at low prices—say 37½c. lower than one week ago. This is owing to large receipts of live animals and free arrivals of dressed carcases from Albany. Washington Market was fairly glutted with such meat last week, and on Saturday quarters of lamb could be had at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb., and some that was not remarkably fresh sold as low as 3c. This has had a damaging effect upon the live sheep markets, the pens of which were filled to overflowing this morning, with very little prospect of being diminished, as the stock was constantly arriving. Good fat sheep were rather scarce, and there was an active demand for store ewes by farmers who wished to winter them. We heard of sales for this purpose at $3@$3 50 each. We also noticed one lot of Spring lambs, large and fat, equal to anything brought in this Fall, sold at $5 50 each. They would probably dress 50 lbs.

BROWNING received the following lots at his extensive market place in Sixth-street, during the past week: From New-York 4,545 brought in, 148 by J. Budd, 78 H. Wilbur, 95 J. O. Smith, 666 L. Miller, 188 J. H. New, 54 J. C. Larkin, 73 R. H. Vanderburgh, 492 M. Braat, 173 W. Hall, 98 S. C. Abbey, 80 A. E. Van Valkenburgh, 340 J. J. Plattner, 127 Case & Makey, 110 S. Brown, 196 C. M. Alvord, 214 Carnell & Brown, 50 J. C. Gaul, 216 W. McKeefer, 76 J. Collins, 58 Bamber & Smith, 92 F. Burchard, 142 P. Calhoun, 300 H. W. Lawton, 218 D. M. Dibblee, 58 J. Consales, From New-Jersey, 792 brought in—122 by A. Robbins, 37 T. Brutton, 160 L. Bellis, 39 J. G. Schomp, 24 P. P. Bloom, 13 H. Voorheese, 269 G. B. Holcombe, 98 E. Hunt. From Ohio, 567 brought in by A. M. Clark. From Pennsylvania, 381 by J. Simons, and 90 by W. Searles. Total, 6,375.

In addtion to these, some 400 came in this morning. The pens were full and trade slow. A few of the sales are given by several of the brokers.

J. C. LARKIN reports sales of:

70 sheep at	$230 00	217 sheep at	$617 00
35 sheep at	131 25	200 sheep at	626 00
16 sheep at	84 00	127 sheep at	420 38
44 sheep at	124 87	35 sheep at	113 75
54 sheep at	175 50	798	$2,522 75

Average, $3 13 each.

HART & WEST sold one load (196) sheep and lambs at $3 75, and 100 at $4 each.

THOS. C. LARKIN sold:

95 sheep at	$391 68	74 lambs	$259 00
196 sheep at	738 44	300 lambs	875 00
98 sheep & lambs.	470 75	214 lambs	748 25
19 sheep & lambs.	109 00	117 lambs	408 38
Total	1113		$4,000 70

Average, $3 60 ℔ head.

BELLIS & KENT sold as follows:

171 Indiana sheep for Crall & Bartlett	$704 25
54 New-Jersey sheep for P. A. Bloom	222 60
159 New-Jersey sheep for L. Bellis	486 27
13 New-Jersey sheep for H. Voorheese	44 00
39 New-Jersey sheep for J. G. Scamp	160 88
98 New-Jersey sheep for E. Hunt	404 25
209 New-Jersey sheep for G. B. Holcombe	1,058 00
90 Pennsylvania sheep for W. Searles	280 00
893	$3,359 85

Which was an average of $3 76 each.

At O'BRIEN & MCGRAW'S the pens were also filled to overflowing, the market being so slow that it was difficult to close out one lot before two others came in. The receipts foot up large, and would have been greater were the accommodations sufficient. From New-York: 296, Fish & Brooks; 52, T. Woodard: 152, D. Monra; 124, Swan & Warner; 20, L. M. Loomis; 55, S. S. Fitch; 66, E. Hunt; 197, N. Spencer; 243, E. Sherman; 195, G. P. White; 77, S. Fisher; 342, J. M. Martin; 187, L. S. Hill; 107, W. McKeever; 127. M. Clark; 45. D. N. Addsit; 99, P. Rend; 71. J. Collins; 114, S. Beckwith.

From Ohio, 203, J. FREELY; 198 G. CLAIR & Co. From Michigan, 189, J. MARVIN. From New-Jersey, 38, T. COLEMAN. Total, 3,197. About 700 came in to-day, but will go into next week. Sales were as follows:

291 sheep	$867 06	187 sheep	$757 00
52 sheep	185 25	107 sheep	403 75
124 sheep	483 00	65 sheep	192 62
20 sheep	40 00	96 sheep	258 75
55 sheep	185 03	87 sheep	385 50
66 sheep	235 00	56 sheep	196 00
197 sheep	751 87	114 sheep	435 93
161 sheep	437 37	203 sheep	753 25
195 sheep	721 88	198 sheep	762 37
77 sheep	260 00	189 sheep	712 13
342 sheep	1113 37		
Total	2,888		$10,137 13

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,560 sheep and lambs, which was more than could be readily sold, even at a reduction of 25c.@37c. ℔ head.

CHAMBERLIN gives receipts at his Robinson-street Market at 4,012 head.

SWINE.

With the largest receipts of any previous week this year, the market has assumed an inactive state, and a large number of hogs remain unsold. Over 14,000 are reported as the arrivals of the week, besides many dressed hogs which have come down the river from the adjoining country. A decline of ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., gross, is noted.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker, at the Fortieth street Yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	6½c.@6¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	6¼c.@6¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs—Light & fat.	6¾c.@6½c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Still Hogs	6c. @6½c.	7¾c. —

Stock Hogs—More here than wanted.

Hogs selling slow, with more on the market than are wanted for the trade at present prices, and should our arrivals continue large, they will go still lower.

The Horse Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1860.

There remained unsold at the Twenty-fourth-street stables, at the beginning of the week, 553 head. First-class coach horses have been quiet; one fine team of bays sold at $900, and one at $875. A few second-class teams, for Southern trade, changed hands at $550 and $600 per team. Good single horses for road and business purposes, sold well, say at $250 @$300 each. Some inquiry exists for saddle horses; there are not many well-trained in market and these are held at good prices, about $200@$250 each. Some fast roadsters have been sold at $350, and one for $500. Very little demand prevails for first-class cart horses, but all are held at last week's prices—$175@$200 each, for first-class, and $125@$150 for second class. Some very good draught teams have been disposed of at $250@$400 ℔ pair. Railroad or omnibus horses have been lightly dealt in, at $115 each, by the lot. About 20 were bought for the Brooklyn Railroad. No sales of shipping horses have been reported. There are quite a number on hand. The total sales of all kinds, during the week, amount to 140 head, of which there were sold at Post & Nichols, 30; Chamberlin's, 26; Dudley, 18; Carpenter's, 16; leaving unsold this evening 558 head. There are but four Southern orders to be filled. Several exchanges of horses, that have been used in the City, have been made, leaving quite a number of second-hand horses in market, at low prices. Limited transactions have occurred at Tattersall's or the New-York Sale Stables. One pair sold for $1,000, and one pair sold for $800, at Tattersall's. At New-York Sale Stables single horses changed hands at $250@$325, each.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Left his lodgings a short time since, a young man of rather prepossessing appearance; black eyes and florid complexion; hair dark brown and inclined to curl. When last seen he was dressed in a broadcloth coat, peppered breeches and silk hat. Any information concerning him left either at the Granite Hotel, Lester-place, or at this office, will be thankfully received. P. S.—*A very curious kind of a written Poem* has been found in his room, in his own handwriting. I should be obliged if some of our best critics would call and examine this queer Poem. PROPRIETOR OF GRANITE HOTEL.

LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD!—MISSING BOY.—FREDERICK LEAL, aged 12 years, dark hair and complexion, left the school in 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., FRIDAY, 12th inst., since when nothing more has been known about him; is Portuguese by birth, but speaks English fluently. The above reward will be paid for information of his whereabouts leading to his return to his mother, Mrs. LEAL, No. 102 East 14th-st., or to Mr. J. A. ABRANCHES, No. 131 Water-st.

LOST.—ON THE EVENING OF THE 12TH INST. a three pendants of small DIAMONDS, attached by a chain, in all about 19 stones, set in black enamel. A handsome reward will be paid, upon its return to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST.—IN ONE OF THE BROADWAY AND 5TH-AVENUE stages, a black enameled BRACELET, with a diamond in the centre. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the New-York Hotel.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE PRINCE'S Ball, on Friday evening, the 12th inst., a D

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales in New-York.

The WEEKLY TIMES for the current week contains a highly graphic narrative of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in this City, his Reception by the Authorities and the Military; his Tour of Inspection among our Charitable Institutions, and our Places of Business and Amusement; the Metropolitan Ball in his honor at the Academy of Music; the Grand Torchlight Parade of the Firemen; his attendance at Trinity Church; his departure from the City, and his subsequent receptions at West Point, at Albany, and at Boston.

The WEEKLY TIMES, in addition to this complete story of real life, contains its usual variety of Poetry, Tales, Literary Extracts, Agricultural and Domestic Suggestions, the Markets, and a comprehensive digest of the News down to the morning of its issue.

Single Copies in wrappers may be had at the counter. Price Four Cents.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Masks and Faces—Boots at the Swan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Ailsen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wallack—Career of a Fireman—Asphodel.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Liberty Boys of '76—Mose in California—The Persecuted Dutchman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo—and his Brethren.

BOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the *New-York* at this port, and the *Arabia's* mails, we receive details of European news to the 6th inst. A brief synopsis of their purport has been telegraphed from Halifax. Some fresh particulars are obtained of the fall of Ancona. Gen. Lamoriciere, it seems, has been taken to Turin. There is little doubt that France is determined to protect the Pope in Rome, for the French garrison of the Eternal City has been increased to 25,000 men. It is said that, in case of need, Marshal Vaillant, the defender of Rome in 1849, will assume the command in chief of the Army of Occupation. The King of Sardinia is about to visit Naples to restore tranquillity and order. In the Sardinian Chambers the project of a law "to annex to Sardinia those Provinces of Central and Southern Italy in which the people freely manifest a wish to form an integral part of its Constitutional Monarchy," was received with great enthusiasm. We continue to furnish details of the progress of the Italian Revolution. No particulars are yet received of Garibaldi's latest victory at Caserta.

We are in possession of advices from Bermuda to the 6th inst. The American brig *Ocean Spray*, from Cadiz, bound to New-York, had put in there in distress. Our correspondent sends a summary of West Indian news. The sugar crop of Barbadoes, to be reaped next February, was extremely promising. In the case of the death of Capt. Burton, of the American bark *Alvarado*, already reported at Kingston, Jamaica, the Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict of wilful murder against parties unknown. A variety of interesting news is given by our correspondent from other islands.

The Prince of Wales and suite left Albany yesterday morning, escorted to the Railroad depôt by the Burgesses Corps, through lines of enthusiastic people. At the depôt Gov. Morgan, Senator Seward and others of his entertainers took leave of him. In Springfield, Worcester, and other places along the route, large crowds of people were assembled, and in response to their calls His Highness occasionally showed himself. The party arrived at Longwood Station shortly before 4 o'clock, having made the run from Albany with few stoppages, and at those having halted only a few minutes. At the city lines Mayor Lincoln, with a Committee of the City Government, received the Prince and suite cordially, but with little formality. The party at once entered open carriages, and, under the escort of the Boston Lancers and Light Dragoons, proceeded to the Revere House. The sidewalks, balconies and windows on both sides of the route were thronged with people, whose welcome was hearty. The public demonstrations in honor of the Prince take place to-day.

We learn by the overland mail from San Francisco, which reached Fort Smith, Ark., yesterday morning, of the safety of Lieut. Beale and his wagon-road party. They arrived at Fort Majobe on the 15th of September, without the loss of a single man, though the Indians along almost the entire route were hostile. Intelligence also comes by this mail of the attack of a band of Indians on the store of the settlers at Fort Defiance. They are represented to have held possession of the post for six hours, in the face of four companies of United States troops.

The Board of Education, last evening, not having a quorum, was adjourned for one week.

A very large meeting of the Republicans of Brooklyn, E. D., was held at the Odeon, last evening, at which Hon. Carl Schurz spoke briefly, and addresses were delivered by Hon. James A. Bayard, Hon. Mr. Hopkins, of Massachusetts, and others.

A once notorious courtesan known as Fanny White was found dead in her bed last Friday morning at her residence No. 49 West Thirty-fourth-street. Her sudden death excited suspicion on the part of her friends that she had been poisoned, and, notwithstanding she was buried Sunday last, for the purpose of arriving at the facts in the case, an investigation will be made by Coroner Schirmer. To facilitate proceedings the remains were yesterday exhumed, and to-day they will be subjected to a thorough examination.

The trial of David Beach for the heavy forgery on the Nassau Bank, in the name of Robert Bonner, resulted yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner will probably be sentenced to-day. Charles Jeeferds was arraigned, on two indictments, for the murders of John Walton and John W. Mathews in July last, and pleaded not guilty. His counsel demanded a speedy trial, and quite an exciting discussion arose between him and the District-Attorney, who said that, until he could see his way clear, under the new law, for the pressing on of a case of murder in the first degree, he would not be ready. Under any circumstances, he would not be ready till the January term of the Court. The trial of Adam Jaeger for murder in the second degree, in killing Henry Perlee, on July 29th, at the corner of avenue A and Third-street, was commenced, and will be continued to-day. In the Court of General Sessions a Grand Jury was impanneled, and were charged by Recorder Barnard on the usual points. Several cases were tried,—none of much importance, and two culprits, on conviction, were sent to the State Prison. At Chambers of the Supreme Court—Justice Leonard—the Artisans' Bank case was further postponed until Wednesday next. The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the *mandamus* against the Board of Supervisors at the suit of the Record Commissioners, was now promulged, and is elsewhere published. The General Term of the Common Pleas Court now rendered an important opinion touching the taxation of costs in actions brought in the Marine Court. It is also published. In the Surrogate's Court, the will of Mrs. Barnum—mother of Dr. Barnum—was admitted to probate.

The Stock market was dull through the early part of yesterday, and ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower on the speculative shares; but the decline was recovered in the afternoon, and prices closed firm. United States fives in request, at 103 ₱ cent. Money easy. No movement in Bankers' Exchange since the Boston steamer mail of yesterday.

The sales of Flour, Wheat and Corn were more extensive, and prices of really desirable lots were firmer. Cotton and Sugar were brisk and buoyant. A limited business was transacted in Provisions, Metals, Oils, Rice, Tallow, Hemp, Hides, Spices, and Whisky. Hay, Hops and Rio Coffee were in lively request. The changes in other commodities were unimportant. Freights were more active, with 425 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been more abundantly supplied this week than during any previous week the current year. The total receipts at the various City yards, for the week ending yesterday, numbered 5,908 beef cattle, 128 milch cows, 617 veal calves, 15,144 sheep and lambs, and 14,302 live hogs. Total, 35,949! It is a curious problem to know what will be done with thirty-six thousand animals; but, before a week from this morning, nearly all of them will have been slaughtered and sold to the meat consumers of this City and vicinity. At yesterday's general market beef cattle sold at a decline from last week of ½c. ₱ lb., estimated dressed weight. Though the supply was so large, and the general quality and weight up to the average, and the decline in price only ½c., all were sold except 300 to 400 head. Milch cows of good quality are in better demand; medium and poor grades are abundant. Veal calves of first quality are scarce, and go readily at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight. Sheep and lambs are 25c.@37c. ₱ head lower. Live hogs are abundant, and sell at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., live weight, which is ½c. lower than last week.

Medical Education in New-York.

The medical schools of this City are now commencing their regular Winter sessions. On Monday night, discourses preliminary to the Winter's labors were delivered in the institutions in Fourteenth and in Twentieth streets—in that in Thirteenth-street last night—and the venerable College of Physicians and Surgeons in Twenty-third-street will speedily follow.

The subject of Medical Education is one which, though strictly professional in its nature, yet seriously affects the interests and well-being of the public at large. It would be idle to argue the almost infinite importance to the community of thoroughly educated scientific physicians. Individual happiness, usefulness, and often even the issue of life or death, depend on the physician's skill, capacity and decision. To him we look in all the manifold perturbations of our delicate physical organism. Under the agonies of the ague, the typhus, or the gout—through the wearisome days and nights of consumption—under the knife or the escharotic, under all assaults of the Imperial Destroyer—we confidingly look to him for recovery or relief; we repose in him with most absolute confidence, and no compensation can express our gratitude. Within the limits of this little wave-washed Island of Manhattan there are perpetually ten thousand invalids on their narrow cots who intrust their all of life and happiness into his hands, and, for weal or woe, give all that to them is nearest and dearest into his keeping. The charge is a solemn one—its responsibilities tremendous. What skill of vision, what promptness of decision, what gifts of moral and manly courage are habitually demanded! And besides these personal qualities, all the deductions of experience, the latest advances in the various affiliated sciences, every appliance suggested by the rapid progress of art in the present century, must be familiar to the thoroughly educated and properly disciplined physician. All this both the community and the credit of the profession demand. And to effect this the longest term of preparatory study seems too short, and the highest standard of qualification too meagre.

Yet so hot—and may it not be added so blind?—is the haste on the part of students to plunge into active life, that, notwithstanding the vast extension of medical science within our day, the term devoted to its study seems to be continually contracting within narrower limits, till now it has attained to a degree of brevity beyond which further abbreviation is impossible, unless indeed all qualification for the profession be abolished, and the barber again, as in olden time, become blood-letter, and the blacksmith apply his counter-irritants of red-hot iron.

In England, even after a thorough preliminary scientific and literary training, the aspirant for a medical degree is required to spend at least four years of severe study in the lecture and dissecting rooms, and in the public hospitals—and then submit himself to the most rigid tests, before he can procure a license to practice medicine; while in France he must possess diplomas attesting his proficiency in physics, chemistry, mathematics and natural history, before he is permitted even to commence the study of medicine; he then begins his four years of medical *scholarité*, as it is termed, at the hospital, where, too, he must be practically engaged in service, and then, at the end of this period, he must write and successfully *defend* a medical or surgical thesis, before he can attain the dignity of *Doctor Medicinæ*. In this country, however, so furious is the race for professional honors, that a young man can now obtain from our greatest schools his diploma to commence the practice of medicine *in eight or nine months from the time that he first enters the walls of a college or the wards of an hospital!*—nay, the hospital practice is not required at all as a condition of graduation.

"Any ignorant clown," says Dr. Reese, "may enter a medical college by paying five dollars; and without ever having read a medical book, or, indeed, any other, at once be transformed into a student of the most recondite and abstruse sciences of the entire curriculum, by simply paying his fees—this qualification being the only *sine qua non* of regular attendance upon the lectures."

During these few brief months of study, the matriculant is expected to acquire a scientific knowledge of all the intricacies of Anatomy and Physiology, of the visceral, muscular, vascular, nervous and osseous systems and the functions and uses of the parts—of Chemistry and its subtle manifestations in vital phenomena—of the inexhaustible resources, mineral and vegetable, of the Materia Medica—of Pathology, or disease in its two or three thousand nicely shaded varieties, with power to diagnosticate each, and to apply to all efficient counteracting agents—of the numerous modes and appliances of Surgery, and the difficulties and dangers of Obstetrics—and, above all, he must then acquire that incommunicable skill which arises only from experience in the contemplation of disease—all these and much more must be mastered before one can obtain a scientific knowledge of the pathology of that infinitely complex and delicate organism which God created in the image of His own Divine wisdom.

Whether it is possible for a tyro to become even a respectable smatterer in these abstruse sciences—necessarily communicated in a terminology altogether strange to him—in the brief period that elapses between October and July, it is easy enough even for the lay public to judge. And the practical verdict of the community is indeed a severe one for the profession—for are not quackery and empiricism of the lowest order publicly and legislatively elevated to an equality with the noblest and most beneficent of the sciences? And is not the general contempt of orthodox medicine at least partially justified by the position in which it voluntarily places itself?

Mr. Douglas and Lecompton.

The responsibility of denying to the people of Kansas the right to vote upon the Lecompton Constitution, has hitherto been thrown exclusively upon President Buchanan. In Kansas, however, it has been freely charged that Senator Douglas was a party to the plot,—and the Democratic Association of Leavenworth recently addressed a circular letter to all the members of the notorious Lecompton Convention, asking them the following questions on this subject:

1. Did you, or not, before or during the session of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, or after the adjournment of the same, see a letter addressed to John Calhoun, President of said Convention, or to any one else, by Mr. Douglas, in which he (Mr. Douglas) suggested the plan of submission which was adopted by said Convention, or signify that such a plan of submission would meet his approval?

2. Did not John Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Convention, inform you that a letter had been received from Mr. Douglas, in which was foreshadowed a plan of submission, and was not the plan finally adopted the same that was understood to be the plan of Mr. Douglas?

3. Did you, or not, in conversation with Mr. Calhoun, or with any one, whose political and personal relations towards Mr. Douglas and Mr. Calhoun authorize a belief that such person spoke authoritatively, learn that a plan of submission had been indicated by Mr. Douglas, and was it not understood that if the plan thus indicated was adopted, he (Mr. Douglas) would support and sustain it in Congress?

To the second and third of these questions Messrs. J. Todd, O. C. Stewart, B. T. Franklin, C. R. Mobley, L. J. Eastin and G. B. Redman, now opponents of Mr. Douglas, answer affirmatively, and Mr. James Doniphan, one of his supporters, denies all knowledge of it. Mr. Mobley states that he heard the letter read, and Mr. Wm. G. Mathias, a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, states that a son of Gen. Calhoun informed him that the document is now in the possession of the General's widow, and that she has already been offered $2,000 for it, but has refused to surrender it for special reasons.

We should like to see that letter. It might clear up a point which was raised by the testimony before the Covode Committee, but was left somewhat in obscurity. Gov. Walker, as will be recollected, testified that he went out to Kansas under the strongest assurances from the Administration, of their desire to have the Constitution to be formed by the Lecompton Convention submitted to the people for acceptance. He also testified that a few days before the question, whether the Convention would submit the Constitution to the popular vote, was voted upon, Gen. Calhoun, who, as he says, "had been the distinguished and special leader of the Douglas Party in Kansas, and was supposed to have been appointed Surveyor-General upon Judge Douglas' recommendation," came to him and "submitted, substantially, the programme as to Slavery, which was subsequently adopted by the Convention," and asked his concurrence in it, assuring him "that that was the programme of the Administration," and that the assurance that it was so "came to him in such a manner as to be entirely reliable."

Subsequent evidence seems to have led the Committee to suppose that this shape, in which the Lecompton Constitution was finally adopted, was got up by the Administration in Washington, and taken to Kansas by an agent named H. L. Martin, who was sent by the Department of the Interior, just at that time. They accordingly had Mr. Martin before them. His testimony, however, did not sustain the supposition of the Committee. While he stated that he took an active part in the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention, and even drew himself, as we understand his testimony, the provision for the submission of the Slavery schedule which was finally adopted by the Convention, he yet stated that so far as the Administration gave him any instructions about the matter, they were that he was to favor the submission of the whole Constitution to the people, and that he did so, and only favored the submission of the Slavery schedule after the submission of the whole Constitution had been voted down.

But Mr. Martin testifies that

"The plan finally adopted was regarded by Mr. Calhoun, and he so assured his friends, as the favorite plan of Mr. Douglas; and he stated when we finally succeeded in getting the Slavery clause submitted, that he had rendered an important service to his friend Douglas; and he at once wrote to him announcing the result, and inclosed a copy of the schedule," and that he himself "saw the letter, and carried it to the Post-office at Leavenworth City." Elsewhere he says: "He (Calhoun) manifested much anxiety that the action of the Convention should be sustained by the people, because he believed that action met the peculiar views of Mr. Douglas."

Now, do not the answers of these members of the Convention, given above, make it quite probable that the source from which Calhoun got his idea as to the change of view on the part of the Administration, was that letter of Judge Douglas'? Would it not be somewhat remarkable if it should turn out that the plan of submitting the Slavery schedule only, for accepting which Mr. Buchanan has received such objurgation and obloquy, was after all, an idea which sprung from the brain of the great Squatter Sovereign himself? That letter might throw light upon these interesting questions. Can it not be brought out, as a companion-piece to the letter of Mr. Buchanan, produced at last by Gov. Walker before the Covode Committee? They would throw considerable light upon each other, and upon the Kansas policy of the Democracy.

Reward of Merit.—We are glad to see that the gallant conduct of Capt. Wilson, of the *Minnie Schiffer*, has been publicly recognized and rewarded, and that his officers and crew will be likewise rewarded for services rendered to the passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Connaught*. The courage and ability displayed by Capt. Leitch, of the *Connaught*, have been also recognized, but we trust that the recognition will extend beyond a mere resolution of gratitude. To him, under Providence, five hundred shipwrecked passengers owe their lives, and some substantial appreciation of their indebtedness would come gracefully from them, and would be highly valued by the recipient. In the recorded losses of passenger vessels so many valuable lives have been sacrificed through the inefficiency of commanders, that we hail an exception with unusual satisfaction. Capt. Leitch was, is all probability, a great sufferer by the wreck of the *Connaught*; but he proved himself to be so thoroughly master of the trying position in which he found himself placed, and so fully competent to command himself and the men under his charge, that he will not long remain in want of a ship. Men of this stamp should be held up as an example for their compeers.

Books and Buyers—Our Public Libraries.

The sale of the library of the late Mr. Burton is approaching its close. The books have brought good prices, and there is reason to believe have gone largely to swell the public collections of the country, where they will be accessible to the student. This result is always to be coveted. The private collector, so long as he retains the fruits of his industry within his own cabinet, and for the use of himself or an immediate circle of friends, is a sad monopolist, and justly incurs the jealousy of those scholars whose researches are balked by the absence here of those vast stores of literary works which aid the European inquirer. The only indemnity the private collector can offer for his exclusiveness is to die, and in dying to bequeath his treasures to some public institution, or leave them to be scattered at a public sale.

That the latter fate has befallen Burton's books is for several reasons to be lamented. In several specialties it was so complete, that to scatter such valuable aggregations, is a positive injury to literature. If, for instance, the Dramatic Library, and the collection of Shakespeariana, could have been transferred bodily to one of our public libraries, where the curious investigator of those classes of topics could have always found such abundant resources prepared for his use, the advantage so secured to literature can hardly be exaggerated. A complete collection upon any given specialty should, indeed, no more be scattered, than the volumes of a single work. The wealth, the intelligence, and the patience which have been spent in amassing the volumes, are not likely soon to be repeated in one fortunate individual, and should they happen to be so repeated, there are all the constant chances adverse to the collector making his labors available for the public. It is always desirable, therefore, that when any one has brought and arranged these weapons of knowledge in a compact armory, that the integrity of the collection should be preserved, and placed in the hands of the embattled scholarship of the nation. There will be thousands in the future to regret the accident or the ill-judgment which has dispersed the literary treasures of Burton, the Player.

On broad principles, there is clearly a want of unison among the librarians of America. The lack of the ample resources at the command of Old-World scholarship is constantly deplored, and to fill the *hiatus valdè deflendus*, large sums of money are expended, and multitudss of books procured. We should like to see the Custom-house records in this regard, for we are quite sure they would show that hundreds of thousands of volumes are yearly added to the literary hoards of the country, at a startling outlay of money. But, in the absence of a proper national system, the real addition to our resources is small, because each collector pays attention, not to the national want, but to the deficiencies of his own library; and we have endless reduplications, and few substantial acquisitions. If another plan had, by a judicious preconcert, been established; if one prominent public institution had selected some one specialty, to the completion of which its energies should be primarily directed, while a corresponding institution elsewhere should choose some other department of letters, or art, or science, to which it should addict itself, it would soon be possible to dispense with that recurrence to the great European depositories of literary material, which is at present inevitable. The subject should be the topic of correspondence among the Committees of our various public libraries, with a view to the arrangement of some practical system.

New-York Crowds.

As it is to be presumed that the Prince of Wales and his party came to America to acquire information concerning its people and Government, there will be some desire felt to learn the impression that their visit has left upon their minds. The Queen and people of Great Britain must be highly gratified at the way in which their Prince has been received in the United States, for the enthusiasm and cordiality of the popular greeting have exceeded all the expectations of Americans themselves. It is difficult to believe that any important section of the English people would fail to appreciate the compliment, though we may expect that vulgar parasites of Royalty, who write for Court journals and *Morning Posts*, will be thrown into despair when they hear that the descendant of a hundred Kings has been an object of such close curiosity to Democratic crowds. This, however, is not the view taken by the Prince or his Minister, of American crowds. They came to this country to move in Democratic crowds; they were as curious to see us as we were curious to see them; both parties were mutually accommodating, and both have separated with the heartiest feelings of friendship and good will.

New-York boasts of her crowds. They are the glory of her Democratic institutions. They prove that, in spite of many sores and excrescences on the body politic, the heart must be sound while so vast an assemblage of people are under perfect self-control and so fully capable of self-government. The Prince never in his life witnessed such spectacles as those presented in the Metropolis on the day of his arrival, and again on the evening of the great firemen's procession. In Paris, Vienna or St. Petersburg no such crowd would be permitted to assemble; and even in London, where political liberty is as fully guaranteed as it is here, there would be an endless array of policemen to keep order and enforce the laws. Nothing of the kind is required in New-York. Though half a million of citizens congregate on Broadway—though by stupid mismanagement they are cheated of their holiday sight, and have every reason to feel angry and disappointed—they disperse as quietly as they meet. Though there were many individuals in the throng who disapproved of the ovation—feeling that it was, in some sort an indorsement of Royalty—the Prince was as safe from insult as he would be in his mother's boudoir. A feeling of self-respect and of courtesy towards their princely guest pervaded the whole multitude. On the evening of the firemen's procession the same scene was presented. The streets and squares around the Fifth-avenue Hotel were densely packed, and a few policemen were sufficient to clear a way, when the proper time arrived, for the procession to pass.

New-York is peculiar in its crowds, and those who have witnessed them cannot fail to be impressed with their force and power. They are not mobs, like the masses that occasionally congregate in European cities, and have to be scattered ultimately by the bayonet. Every year the Monday following Saturday night was well-disposed, orderly and law-abiding. Our people are facile, easily moved and excited, and wonderfully fond of shows and spectacles. It may partly be explained by the very few holidays that they permit themselves to enjoy. But they never lose their balance; they are never carried away beyond the bounds of reason. Their energy makes them more demonstrative than the English; but that sound common sense which they inherit from their Anglo-Saxon ancestry, preserves them from frivolity and extravagance in their amusements. The Prince and his suite admired our citizen soldiers and our gallant firemen. He could not fail to have been pleased and gratified by a display got up exclusively in his honor. But the immense crowds which so enthusiastically greeted the heir apparent of the British crown, will make even a deeper impression upon the minds of our late guests than the admirable discipline of the volunteers or the perfect organization of the Fire Department.

The Canadians and the Prince.—The Canadians are rather disappointed that the Prince of Wales has been received with more courtesy in the United States than in British territory. When they reflect over their own disgraceful behavior and lack of hospitality in thrusting political feuds upon their royal guests, they naturally feel ashamed of themselves. The Toronto *Globe* is bitter upon the subject, and is very much annoyed that the Prince was so delighted with his visit to New-York. Its bitterness is somewhat heightened by the fact that "our own correspondent" could not obtain admission to the ball at the Academy. Of course the mishap that occurred is made the most of, and is balm to our cotemporary's wounded spirit. But our Provincial cousins have now learnt a lesson from New-York in the matter of public receptions, and the next time they invite Princes to visit them they will know how to treat them.

Fast Trip of the Daniel Drew.

On Saturday last, Oct. 13, the steamer *Daniel Drew* left her wharf at the foot of Jay-street at 7 o'clock A. M., and ran to Poughkeepsie in 3 hours 25 minutes, including two landings—the running time being 3 hours 14 minutes. The run to Hudson was made in 5½ hours actual time, and 5 hours 5 minutes running time. She arrived at Albany at 2:20 o'clock P. M., having made the 150 miles in 7 hours 20 minutes, including five stops, or in 6 hours 50 minutes actual time. The average speed per hour throughout the whole trip was, therefore 21.9, or nearly 22 miles, or 19 knots per hour. On other trips we have observed the slip of the paddle wheel to be 18 per cent. Supposing it to be the same on this trip, the number of revolutions per minute would have averaged about 25; they are not stated, but since the engine has been known to make 27, it is not improbable that the actual time of the trip has been fairly given, and that the remarkable speed of 22 miles per hour has been maintained for 150 miles, which is a very different thing from running half a dozen miles *at the rate* of 22 miles per hour.

The hull of the *Daniel Drew* was built by Thomas Collyer, of New-York, and the engines at the Neptune Iron Works. Length on deck, 251 ft. 8 in.; beam, 30 ft. 6 in.; depth, 9 ft. 3 in Beam engine, 60 inches diameter, by 10 feet stroke. Total heating surface of boilers, 3,350 square feet Maximum steam pressure, 35. Fixed Stevens' cut-off at half-stroke. The paddle wheels are 29 feet diameter, length of blades, 9 feet; width, 26 inches, and 24 in number.

On the whole, the engine of the *Daniel Drew* does not appear to be very remarkable; the hull, however, is remarkable—it throws off a smaller wave from the bow than any river steamer which we have noticed. Her proportion of length to beam is almost exactly that of the *Great Eastern*, or a little over 8 to 1.

Artisans' Bank.—The affairs of the Artisans' Bank are being satisfactorily arranged under the management of the new Vice-President, Mr. Charles L. Frost, and there is now every prospect of a speedy liquidation of all its debts. The statement made at the creditors' meeting was well received, and a resolution was passed by a large majority to grant the Bank all the indulgence required. We understand the Board have voted to pay 20 per cent. to the depositor and general creditors on the 1st proximo. In view of the liquidations of the Bank, Mr. Tooker, the Cashier, has resigned, and the future management will devolve upon the President and Vice-President.

New Post-office Journal.—The first number of a new monthly sheet, entitled *The United States Mail*, has been published by J. Holbrook, Esq., long known as an experienced officer of the Department. The *Mail* will supply information on our Postal laws, and its tables of domestic and foreign postages will be authentic and official.

From Mexico.

POSITION OF THE LIBERAL FORCES—WHAT MIRAMON IS DOING.

The Washington *Intelligencer* publishes the annexed letter from Mexico, for the authenticity of which it vouches:

City of Mexico, Friday, Sept. 28, 1860.

"After the defeat of Silao everybody thought that the capital was to be occupied by the "Liberal" forces; but these remained inactive at Queretaro, giving time to Miramon to concentrate his forces to the number of thirteen thousand men, with all the elements not only to resist any attack, but even to encounter the Liberals in case they should come. This, however, did not take place, because the Liberals, instead of profiting by their triumph at Silao, disbanded their forces, falling back towards Guadalajara, where Gen. Castillo is, with 7,000 troops, strongly fortified.

Col. Cajen occupied Guiateras with 3,000 troops, and is ready to act in combination with the forces under Castillo.

President Miramon has formed three divisions, under Generals Robles, Marquez and Mejia, Miramon being the General-in-Chief. These divisions, with those of Castillo and Cajen, will form an army of 17,000 men and 80 pieces of artillery, that will soon give some trouble to the Liberals.

The Prussian Minister has officially offered the mediation of his Government to coöperate for the reëstablishment of peace in the Republic, to guaranty its territory and independence, and to aid in advancing its prosperity. This offer has been warmly accepted by the Miramon Government.

The seizure of a conducta of more than a million of dollars from Guanajuato and Zacatecas, by the express orders of Degollado and Doblado, is confirmed. Mind that the conducta was officially franked by the same men who afterwards ordered the seizure. This speaks volumes against the so-called defenders of the guarantees and order.

From Vera Cruz I hear that the deposit of the English debt was taken by Juarez. As you will have more recent intelligence from that quarter, you will be able to ascertain how this matter stands.

One of the three Divisions formed in this city has already left for the interior; the other two will soon follow—so my next letter shall be interesting.

Ex-Postmaster Fowler.—"Occasional," writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The late Postmaster of New-York, Isaac V. Fowler, whose defalcation suggested so much discussion, has, as his friends inform me, determined to make every effort to redeem himself, and, if possible, to repay the losses which the Government has sustained at his hands. He has been living at Havana for several months past, and has awakened much interest by his excellent habits and his close attention to business. During the days of his prosperity, no man was more ready to serve than poor Fowler. He was singularly popular in New-York, even when, in 1848, he joined the Van Burenites, and opposed Gen. Cass, because, at all times, he stood foremost in generous actions. It is creditable that many whom he aided while prosperous himself, have done, and are doing, their utmost to put him on his feet again. I am told that he started a few days ago to Mexico, and that he will there be a partner in a large and flourishing enterprise, with every prospect of speedy success. Our Consul at Havana, Mr. Helms, now in this city, speaks of Fowler very warmly, and has no doubt that if he is reasonably indulged, he will make every effort to vindicate his good name, and to prove that, although unfortunate, his disposition is to make good all deficiencies."

—Mr. J. W. Hale, one of the Deputy Marshals engaged in taking the census of Newark, N. J., having been sued for debt, refused to say how much compensation he was receiving from the Government on the ground that it would be violating the oath which he had taken to divulge nothing regarding the work in which he was engaged. The question was carried up, and it was finally decided that Mr. Hale must answer.

The Prince in Boston.

Departure from Albany—A Pleasant Trip—Ovations by the Way—How He was Received by the Modern Athenians—They Behave Themselves in a Respectable and Orderly Manner—The Programme for To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Promptly at the hour appointed the Burgesses Corps of Albany waited upon the Prince, and after he had—in company with Gov. Morgan, Senator Seward and his own party—taken his position, they escorted him, through crowds of enthusiastic people, to the cars. The Prince seemed delighted with Senator Seward, conversed with him for a long time, and extended a cordial invitation for him to visit England. The Duke was equally cordial towards Senator Seward, and the party seemed pleased and satisfied with the visit. The only *mal apropos* occurrence was the great length of the dinner, which lasted over three hours, completely wearying the Prince. He was obliged to endure presentations till a late hour. As the train left the depôt, Mr. Seward called out to Dr. Ackland that he would send him some works to Oxford, and the entire suite joined in a farewell salute.

At Chatham, Consul Archibald took an affecting parting from the Prince, and at the State line the Governor's staff resigned their formal charge, the Prince begging them to reassure Gov. Morgan of his great gratification at the attentions he had received in Albany.

At Pittsfield there was an immense outpouring of the people. No such enthusiasm or desire to see his Royal Highness has been manifested since his arrival. In compliance with their oft-repeated request, he went to the rear of the platform and bowed several times to the cheering multitude.

At Springfield the spacious depôt was jammed with a dense mass of humanity, all struggling to see the lion of the day. Lunch had been provided for the party, but no knives or forks or plates had been brought, so Bachmeyer was compelled to borrow a dozen of each from the saloon. Here Cols. Thomson and Sargent, aids to Gov. Banks, met the Prince. They presented their credentials, extended their invitations, and made part of the company. The Prince was very cordial to them, but was evidently tired, sleepy, and somewhat bored with the ceremony. Salutes were fired from the armory and several private residences.

At Palmer, and other smaller but important towns, there were demonstrations, varying only in extent. As we neared Worcester, the Prince sent for Superintendent Gray, and thanked him for the skill and safety with which he had arranged and conducted the trip.

At Worcester there was a very great rush for the royal car. Men, women and children vied with each other in the most frantic attempts to get hold of the Prince or touch his garments; to all of which he paid but little attention, bowing occasionally to the right and left. Gov. Washburn and the Directors, of the road here joined the train. They desired to be presented, but the Prince was sleepy, and they were not introduced.

The approach to and the reception at Boston were very peculiar incidents in the Royal progress. As the train passed the Arsenal a national salute was fired. When it stopped the Prince expressed a desire to examine the engine which had drawn the cars, and which is named the "Prince of Wales." He was then introduced to Messrs. Everett, Winthrop and Hilliard; after which the entire party, seated in barouches, drawn severally by four black horses, and escorted by mounted troops, moved on slowly towards the city. The entire route from Longwood, at which point the party disembarked, was thronged by private and public conveyances, which were crowded with curious people anxious to see the Prince. They were respectful, orderly and cordial, and his acknowledgments indicated his entire comprehension of the fact. Some little drawback was occasioned by the breaking down of a carriage in which were Dr. Ackland and Hon. Mr. Rice, and the explosion of a cannon—but as a whole it was admirably arranged and carried out.

The square in front of the Revere House was packed by citizens and guarded by police. The Prince, bowing, entered the parlor, showed his tired and feeble self to the populace, and then was bored by the introduction of Tom, Dick and Harry, who had the good luck to be Council or Committee-men. After dinner, a serenade and a smoke, he went to bed.

Great preparations are being made for his entertainment to-morrow. He will attend the reception at the State-house at 11 A. M., when he will be presented to Gov. Banks. He will then, in uniform and on horseback, review the troops; after which a lunch will be served at the State House. He will change his clothes, and with the Governor and Mayor will visit the libraries, and so on. In the afternoon, the Musical Festival, where 2,500 children will sing, will be honored by his presence. Then a dinner, and then a ball.

Mr. Bogart, well known as "Sentinel" of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and his accomplished daughter, Miss Maggie, were guests on the Royal train to-day. The city is filled with strangers, and the hotels are overrun. The Prince's servant is carrying for his master a little box, in which are four mud turtles, and amongst the luggage piled in the hall is a bundle of freshly cut hickory canes. HOWARD.

THE PRINCE IN ALBANY.

From the Journal of last evening.

Just before Lord Renfrew left this morning, a very interesting interview took place at Congress Hall. Philip Mills, an old veteran of Waterloo, one of the Guards, to whom Wellington said on that eventful day, "Up, Guards, and at them," was presented to Lord Renfrew and his suite. He showed the Prince his Waterloo medal, his certificate of honorable discharge from the army for "extremely good conduct," and his certificate of ten years' service in the Police in London. He also handed the Prince two letters, one from the Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and one from the Superintendent of the London Police, addressed to the Governor-General of Canada. They were given to Mills in 1825, and their seals have remained unbroken till they were broken this morning by the Prince. They were found to contain the strongest possible commendation of Mills. The Prince and his suite manifested great interest in the veteran. Viscount Hinchenbrooke and Mr. Elliot are themselves officers in the Guards, at present, the former being in the same battalion in which Mills formerly served. Gen. Bruce took Mills' address, and we trust and believe the veteran will have cause to remember the visit of the Prince with life-long pleasure.

Lord Renfrew, and all the members of his suite, express themselves as exceedingly gratified at the cordial kindness with which they have everywhere been received in the United States. Their whole tour, they say, has been made very pleasant to them, by evidences of friendly feeling, which have been more than was expected, and all that could be desired. The Prince spoke in terms of especial satisfaction of his reception at the White House.

Speaking of the New-York Metropolitan Police, Lord Lyons remarked that it was admirable. "Yes," said the Prince, "it is wonderful." All concurred in saying that, notwithstanding the immense crowds in New-York, they had never been impeded, but through the efficiency of the Police had always moved about from place to place with entire ease.

The Duke of Newcastle spoke in terms of admiration of the Erie canal, which they saw here for the first time.

THE PRINCE'S BALL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks on the management of the parade and ball in honor of the Prince of Wales are not less true than pertinent. There is a mean practice in New-York on the part of our vulgar millionaires to engross all the attentions in their power which are likely to be paid by foreign guests to those whom they visit, and to exclude all others who are not Bank Managers, and cannot "draw their cheeks."

During the recent reception, it is well known that the most contemptible means were used to select partners for the Prince, and that strong private influences were employed upon the Committees to secure certain positions for certain ladies, who really had no claims whatever.

There were persons at the Ball who are closely connected with distinguished people in the Army, Navy, and Church of England, who retreated from the contest for precedence, though fully entitled to it both from this circumstance and their social position in New-York. There were persons who have at various times rendered the British Government essential services, who were totally overlooked. The same

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1860. 5

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.
SUPERIOR TO THE "GAZELEE'S WIFE."
Published THIS DAY, and for sale by all Booksellers everywhere.
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, publish THIS DAY, simultaneously with its publication in London, from the advance sheets, this
GREY'S NEW NOVEL, entitled
COUSIN HARRY.
BY MRS. GREY.

Author of "The Gambler's Wife," "The Little Beauty," "Young Prima Donna," "Sybil Leonard," "Old Dower House," "Mary Seaham," "Belle of the Family," "Duke and Cousin," "Lena Ormerod," "The Little Widow," "Gipsy's Daughter," "Manœuvering Mother," "Hyacinthe," "Alice Seymour," "Passion and Principle," "Baronet's Daughters," etc., etc., etc.

Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

Read what R. Shelton Mackenzie, Esq., the Literary Editor of Forney's Philadelphia Press, says of it this:

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Cousin Harry" is likely to be a great favorite. The characteristics are well conceived, and studied with dramatic power.—Morning Chronicle.

An animated and unpretentious story.—Post.

"Cousin Harry" is the most elaborate story that Mrs. Grey has written, and in many respects the best. The story is told with much pathos, and powerfully appeals to the feelings of the reader.—Saturday Evening Mail.

The story of "Cousin Harry" is well told, and contains many passages of great beauty.—Boston Transcript.

"Cousin Harry" will be read with interest.—Boston Courier.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of merit, and will be read with interest.—Boston Traveller.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Journal.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Post.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Bee.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Atlas.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Commercial Gazette.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Evening Gazette.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Evening Transcript.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Daily Bee.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Daily Courier.

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"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Daily Mail.

"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Daily Times.

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"Cousin Harry" is a work of great merit.—Boston Saturday Evening

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do up fine laces or French fluting. City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 7 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—AND TO ASSIST IN washing, or as waitress, a situation is wanted by a young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 216 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would be willing to do the fine part of the washing; understands her business perfectly, and can be recommended by the most respectable families in the City. Apply at the house of her last employer, No. 60 West 14th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference. Call chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference. Call for two days, or until engaged, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or child's nurse and seamstress; would like to travel to Europe or to the South; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 126 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid or first-rate laundress; would go as good plain cook in a respectable family. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 269 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESpectable English girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; is very fond of children; no objections to be generally useful in any capacity. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, neat, tidy and clean, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and nurse, or cooking, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 175 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire, for three days, at No. 60 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewing, and to assist in the care of children; excellent references given. Apply at No. 23 University-place, near 9th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Apply at her present employers, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 101 Fulton-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed a situation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat sewer and is willing to make herself generally useful, and is fond of children. Inquire at No. 212 5th-st., near 1st-av., third floor, front room, No. 11. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years; can be seen for two days at No. 485 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 119 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat, Protestant English young woman with the best of City reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; would take a place as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 379 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages $8 a month.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has lived with some of the best families in this City, and has reference to that effect; is a highly respectable girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st., Room No. 16.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an excellent girl, a situation as chambermaid, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and first-class waitress; can be highly recommended by her present employer, where apply. No. 45 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing; also is a good plain sewer; has lived with excellent families; can produce the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in any thing that is required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a young American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer in a private family; call for 2 days at No. 67 West 18th-st., third house from 6th-av. Has the best of city reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, who understands her business; City reference. Apply at No. 91 West 16th-st., rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Scotch Protestant woman desires a situation to take care of an infant, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; best references given. Apply for three days at 16 West 17th-st., or 13 Union-court.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; good reference given. Inquire for two days, at No. 139 West 13th-st.

AS COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education and respectability is desirous of making an engagement as companion and housekeeper; being thoroughly competent, would take the entire charge of a family or invalid; references, in the City, of the highest order. None but first-class parties need apply. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, N. Y.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, a Protestant, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of deserts, ice cream, jellies, Charlotte Russe, Blanch mange, truffles, and all kinds of cake and biscuits. The advertiser has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; she is a first-rate cook, and perfectly understands her business; lived seven years in one family. Can get the very best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store, for three days if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game; understands soups, jellies, ices, &c., French and English style; also is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call in the hoop skirt store 69 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD cook in a small private family. She has had the best experience for some 17 years; has lived in the best City families, to which she is allowed to refer; has no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 163 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent Protestant woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $10. Also, regular laundress, does up linens in magnificent style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Best City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands the making of turtle soup and all other kinds of soups; has lived twelve years in one family. Call for three days, at No. 122 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman, who understands her business thoroughly; understands making all sorts of pastry, jellies, &c.; can produce the very best of City references. Call or address No. 348 6th-av., first floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPEriened woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; no objection to help in washing, and is a good family baker, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 36 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English Protestant woman, who can produce the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 214 New-Canal-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTable woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, &c.; very best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at No. 61 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply at No. 117 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 38 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; understands all kinds of baking. Apply at No. 423 Greenwich-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address E. T., No. 158 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS EXperienced cook by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, soups, poultry, game, baking, boning, larding, &c. Address, or call on MARY, No. 109 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, with good reference, a situation in the country, as cook; understands cooking in all its departments; is also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable young woman, as first-class cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 374 2d-av. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook in a small private family; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 West 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent plain cook, good washer and ironer; also, makes good bread, pies, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A willing and obliging young woman, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, very good washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last situation; wages from $7 to $8 a month; no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a clean and tidy young woman; she is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference, and is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a very good cook, a situation in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing if required. Also, a girl for chamberwork, and to assist in the washing, or to take care of children and sew. Best City reference. Call at No. 122 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; an excellent baker; best of City refer-ence. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, or until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing; understands her business perfectly, and understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook, or would take a first-class laundress's place; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for either. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, fully competent, and has best City reference for sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Can be seen at No. 85½ 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as cook; is a good baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 272 East Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A TIDY SMART SCOTCH GIRL wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or as general housemaid; is a good baker of bread and pies; understands her business thoroughly. No objections to the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SWISS GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Inquire at No. 103 Goerck-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family by a respectable woman; would prefer a home to wages. Apply at No. 554 Greenwich-st., corner of Charlton-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family, and will assist in washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED BY respectable Scotch, English, Protestants and others, as cooks, nurses, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters and general servants, for City and country. Steady situations for the Winter preferred to high wages. Apply at the first-class female office No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted for special situations.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, sisters, in a private family—one as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, &c.; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understand their business; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 9th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED situations by two respectable young women, sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call for one day at No. 169 Madison-st., in the store.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as cook or laundress. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived the last two years. Call at No. 168 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Call for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable colored person as cook or laundress. City reference can be given. Call at No. 146 Barrow-st., near Hudson.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to go in the country as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; good reference. Call or address M. M., No. 107 Varick-st., corner of Broome.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Also a good baker. Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 31 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 1st floor, back room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation to go out by the day; would prefer a permanent place for the Winter, where there is a family of young ladies; understands plain sewing; native of England. Can be seen at my own residence, in the fancy-store, No. 410 3d-av., next door to Station F, Post-office.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable German woman in the above capacity; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; also, jellies, ice cream, blanc manges, soups, and all the different kinds of pastry; has the best of reference from first-class families. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS.—THE LADIES and employing public generally can find every day at our establishment a large selection of the most reliable and respectable servants, comprising cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and general housework'rs; most of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended by Brooklyn families. N. B.—None but respectable servants admitted, and our entire business done on principles of strict honor. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework by a very faithful, capable servant girl; is very highly recommended and thoroughly efficient for either capacity, and will be found very neat, obliging and trustworthy. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a lady, as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary; she has several years of practical experience as a matron and housekeeper; or in a private family. Can give the best of City references. Call at, or address A. G., No. 124 Willoughby-st., between Prince and Carl, Brooklyn, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper, either in a private family or hotel; understands her business in all its branches; can make jellies and preserves. Call, for one day, at No. 222 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant yonng woman, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to travel; best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement door.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at 185 East 12th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, in a private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer and a good cook; can give good City references. Call at No. 120 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman to do housework, chamberwork or waiting. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 164 11th-st., between avs. A and B; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION TO do general housework, by a young woman, in a small private family, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, to do general housework in the country; good reference. Address F. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; also, lady's hair-dressing, or would go by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—TRAVELING SITUAtion wanted, South preferred, by a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, as lady's maid or competent nurse and seamstress; will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 264 4th-av., near 23d-st., for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation as laundress, to take charge of a large wash; will do up linen in magnificent style; has four years' City reference; also, a nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style; will travel with a lady. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.; no objections to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires a situation as laundress in a private family; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 247 3d-av., entrance in 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 257 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress and laundress, or seamstress and laundress, by a Protestant young woman with good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as laundress and to assist in chamberwork, if required; or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 213 Water-st., between Gold and Bridge sts., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, and to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 152 West 20th st. Good reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, by a a respectable girl. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 71 West 20th-st., top floor, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid. Apply at her present situation, No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman a situation as child's nurse; she would prefer the care of an infant, or a larger child and light chamberwork; she is fully competent for either place, and can give the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived a number of years. Inquire at No. 77 East 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, a situation as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City reference for the last 15 months, where she has lived as wet nurse. Call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable young woman as first-class baby's nurse; understands taking charge of infants from birth; first-class City reference from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, having acted in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is a first-rate plain sewer; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days at her residence No. 219 East 23d-st., in the store. No objections to go to the country.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as nurse; is accustomed to take the entire charge of an infant. Can be highly recommended by the first families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, having lived only in one place, and in that eight years, desires a situation to take charge of children over three years of age; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. Inquire at No. 264 4th-av., from 9 till 12 A. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse or would do chamberwork; is a good seamstress and would be willing to assist in sewing; has best City reference; can be seen for 3 days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and make herself generally useful, if required; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 116 Mott-st., near Bowery, Room No. 5, third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant girl, with 6 years' reference from her last place; can take care of a baby; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objection to light chamberwork. Apply for 2 days at No. 61 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a very respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can come well recommended. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a woman fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 146 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can give good City references, if required Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; she can give good City reference. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, who can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, also dressmaking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would take charge of one baby; will go out by the month or week. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the basement. Best of City reference from her last place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands family sewing and dressmaking; is fond of children and would like to take charge of one or two; has got good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUAtion is wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she thoroughly understands dressmaking and is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference. Address a note to 84 West 21st-st., for 3 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family, by the day, week, or month; is competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 2d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she understands taking care of children, and thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 220 1st-av., near 14th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of embroidery; would assist in chamberwork; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 250 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent German woman, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; is competent to teach the German language, and very quick at her needle; wages not so much required as a good home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies and children's dresses; would assist with children if required; can come well recommended. Call at No. 85½ West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress and to assist with the care of children, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Good reference. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress; has lived in the best of families; can give good City references if required. Call for two days at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 88 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 61 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as waitress and to do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 230 7th-av., near 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as waitress or chamberwork and do sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., for two days, second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 252 10th-st., near 1st-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A WET nurse, with a full breast of milk, a situation. Can be recommended. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. No. 406 Broome-st., newly established and differently conducted from any other office in New-York, can always be found a large supply of first-class cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, &c., &c.; German girls constantly on hand. N. B.—Employers visiting this office will find no deception practiced and no advantage taken, as all fees paid will be returned immediately on demand, should the servant fail to go to her situation after engagement. French and German spoken.
J. WELTER.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day; house-cleaning or washing; is not afraid to work, and can give good satisfaction. Inquire at No. 87 West 25th-st., rear.

REFORM, REFORM.—SERVANTS OF EVERY capacity, German, colored, Irish and Scotch, can be procured at TITUS' Reform Labor Office, No. 153 Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Amity. No servants, no pay.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN ANY promising mercantile business as general clerk, by a young man of good character, reference, &c. Salary reasonable. Address, for three days, W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, and receive a personal reply.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. O., No. 121 East 20th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, a careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, care of E. & A. Wayte, No. 309 4th-st., corner of Greene-st., in the grocery store, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is single and of genteel address; understands his business as coachman, and will be found willing to devote his whole time to his employer's interest; is not afraid of hard work, and can come well recommended from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last 2 years and 6 months. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who fully understands the above business; has lived several years with one family; is an excellent hand with horses, and careful driver; has got the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; is a Protestant, and has three years' reference from his last situation; can show the best of reference for careful driving and steady habits; knows his business, and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a young man in his 20th year; no objection to the country, or would accompany a gentleman about to travel. In either capacity is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address G. J. R., No. 102 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent Protestant single man wishes a situation as coachman with some small family; understands the treatment of horses; is a strictly careful driver, willing and obliging in every respect. Best of reference. Address J. W., Box No. 218, *Times* Office, two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; best of City reference given; is living with his present employer, who is about giving up his horses previous to sailing for Europe. Apply at Brevoort House stables, 124 Clinton-place.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN DESIRES a situation as coachman, and understands the care of horses, and is perfectly used to the City, and can give good reference from the last place. Apply at No. 122 West 20th-st., in the rear, to B. C.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the City or country; understands his business. Apply at his present employers', No. 22 Washington-square, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by an American, with good reference, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply, by note or otherwise, to H. M., No. 139 West 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to any part of the country; can produce good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a single man, lately arrived, a situation as coachman and groom, who has over twenty-five years' experience in the care and management of horses in noblemen's families in Europe; understands waiting at table perfectly; is a good and careful driver, and a first-class groom; has excellent testimonials from the old country. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good character, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable single young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself obliging to his employer; has no objection to go south, or any part of the country; has good reference. Address, for two days, R. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not af

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 3D-AV., 4TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising

7 lots on the west side of 3d-av., including the corners 75th and 76th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late

JOHN N. GRENSERACH, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 25 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and

24 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continual improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots of lots, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

3 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 56th-st.

2 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 60th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

5 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 91st-av. and 65th-st.

10 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 8th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF

SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS,

OF THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GALLERIES,

No. 658 BROADWAY, corner of Bond-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, and FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above splendid collection of original Paintings, being the finest ever offered at public sale in this City. Among them will be found:

THE HARBOR AND CITY OF AMSTERDAM, BY ALBERT VAN BEEST.

THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU, BY A. R. VERON.

MORNING AND EVENING, BY CH. GOBERT.

Also, splendid specimens, by EDWARD FRERE, A. DE DREUX, MICHAU, VEYRASSAT, DELESSARD, GEORGE INNESS, HEKKING, SWAIN, GIFFORD, MELBEY, &c., &c.

The above beautiful collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. until the evening of sale, when they will be positively sold, without reserve, to make room for new Paintings lately received.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS, AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., &c., contained in the house in 55th-av., corner of 55th-st. The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst., and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble group of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

On FRIDAY, 19th inst., the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

J. SABIN & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY,

6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with the OCCULT SCIENCES, OLD ENGLISH POETRY, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 18, and FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 783 Broadway, second door from 10th-st., elegant collection of marble vases, statuary, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signors Topi & Giovannondi. This large and superb collection comprises several large and fine marble figures, superb Carrara marble bust of Our Saviour, do. of Pope Pio IX., superb marble vases, elegantly carved, varying from six inches to eight feet high; superb marble Mosaic inlaid tables, being the first importation of the kind ever received; Card, superb marble figures, the first living Italian sculptors; card receivers, of new and beautiful designs; Bardiglio, Sienna and Verde antique vases, elegant founts, superbly carved; large and small groups and statuettes, in parian and bronze; Bohemian china and glass ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.; marble pen trays, marble inkstands, alabaster groups, dancing girls, Venus of Canova, Three Graces, under glass shades, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 17, as above.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1860, at 12 o'clock;

Six lots on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., in a rapidly improving neighborhood, near the Central Park, and within about 100 feet of Madison-av. The street is regulated and graded, and the lots handsomely situated on the grade. Title direct from the Corporation to the present owners. Terms favorable, and sale peremptory. Maps can be obtained at the office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 78 lot on 62d and 63d-sts., near Central Park, 1st-av.. Avenues A and B and 82d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

82d-st.—4 lots S. S. 10t feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

83d-st.—8 lots S. S. 98 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 21 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class jewelry, sold by order of the Assignee, consisting of full sets of brooches, bracelets, and ear-rings; gentlemen's sealrings, do. cluster, ladies' rings, ear-knobs, opal cluster brooches, engraved bracelets, lady's and gentleman's watch, double and single gold lockets, sleeve-buttons, gold studs, enamelled do., enameled and pearl scarf-pins, vest-buttons, gold vest-chains, lady's and gent's guard do. medallions, real emerald ear-rings, medallion with chains. Also, a large lot of Roman coins, &c. The entire lot to be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers,

LARGE SALE OF OVER $20,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—By A. H. WILSON & CO., on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the five-story residence, No. 208 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture of the choicest description, suites in satin, centre and side tables, easy chairs, oil-paintings, lace curtains, clocks, gilt cornices; velvet, Brussels and Ingrain carpets; together with a large and extensive variety of chamber and dining-room furniture in oak, mahogany and rosewood; rich China, glass and silver ware; table cutlery, &c., &c. Sale positive.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 350 lots assorted Birmingham, Sheffield, German and American hardware, comprising in part 100 dozen C. S. planters' hoes, 110 dozen coal hods, 25 dozen Biggins & Sons' C. S. hand saws, 400 dozen American cast shears, 47 pattern cardsof Eyre, Ward & Co.'s celebrated pocket knives and scissors, also 72 gross ditto table cutlery, together with four blacksmiths' bellows, 50 double-barreled guns, 700 M. G. D. and Ely's percussion caps, &c., &c. All in fine order. Terms four months' credit.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

CHOICE THIRD-AVENUE LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, SEVEN CHOICE LOTS, on the east side of 3d-av., commencing 20 feet 5 inches north of 89th-st., size 20x80 each. This is a most desirable plot for a large public building or a row of stores, and is probably the largest 3d-av. front below Yorkville now for sale. Terms liberal, and title very old and perfect. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HOGMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Regular Weekly Sale—1 rosewood and 1 mahogany piano, with a general assortment of household furniture; suits of rosewood furniture, in plush, leather-beds, bedding, cutlery, paintings, engravings, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, heaters, window sashes and blinds. 1 Atwater's sewing-machines, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers,

SHERIFF'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S furnishing and fancy dry goods, on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 230 Court-st., Brooklyn, comprising gloves, hosiery, cravats, buttons, bindings, ribbons, shirts, under-shirts, drawers, laces, velvets, ribbons, linen handerchiefs, woolen goods, glass show-cases, counters, &c., &c. THOS. MURPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA, bronze ware, &c., by WILLS & ELSWORTH, FRIDAY, Oct. 19 at their salesrooms, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Rich China vases and bronze ware; also, 15 crates damaged earthenware, for account of underwriters, with an assortment of French China.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st. bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, table, sofas, sofa-beds, bookcases, carpets, curtains, feather beds, mattresses, mirrors, comforters, blankets, kitchen ware, &c.

RICHARD GILBERT, Attorney.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock. Sale comprises fine healthy plants of Azelias, Begonias, Burchellias, Ferns, Cacti Double Chinese Primroses, Amaryllis, &c., &c., from the establishment of Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE CHURCH STREET PROPERTY.

IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—SALE ABSOLUTE.

FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, October 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CHURCH ST.—The valuable lot of ground with the buildings thereon, No. 146 Church-st. Lot 18 ft. 8 in. in front, and 60 ft. 9 in. deep.

Also, the lot, with the buildings adjoining the above, known as No. 148 Church-st. 19 ft. 2 in. front, 75 ft. 9 in. in depth on the northerly line, and 59 ft. 9 in. on the southerly line.

Also, the lot with the buildings adjoining the last described, known as No. 150 Church-st, 18 ft. 6 in. front, and 75 ft. 9 in. in depth.

M. HOFFMAN, JR., Referee.

BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys.

For maps of the property apply to

FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction. On THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of men's, boys' and youths' double-soled boots.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY, 19th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of large and fine, healthy plants of Camellias, Cape Jessamines, Daphne, &c., &c., from WM. C. WILSON, Florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZEN'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Oct. 9, 1860.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SHARES $20 EACH.

This Company offer to capitalists for investment $50,000 of their capital stock, being all that remains unsubscribed for.

Parties wishing to invest will call either at the office of the Company or upon the Treasurer, at the office of Stebbins & Blodgood, No. 22 William-st., New-York.

Subscriptions will be received till the 19th inst., and no longer.

WM. P. LIBBY, President.

JAMES H. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania,

The Ohio and Indiana,

The Fort Wayne and Chicago, and of the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Construction Bonds, are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, for approval of the plan of reorganization, &c.

T. F. D. LANIER,
CHAS. MORAN,
L. H. MEYER,
} Committee.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,

in sums from £1, upwards.

Issued by

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to

No. 58 WALL-STREET,

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

S. DRAPER,

No. 36 Pine-st.,

INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,

And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.

Auction sales of stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

LAND WARRANTS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET,

NOTE BROKER.

Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.

LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), OCT. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st.:

Shares.		Shares.	
10	St. Nicholas Bank	20	Ocean Bank.....$50
20	Bank of New-York. 100	10	Beekman Ins.....25
40	Washington Ins.... 50	20	People's Ins.....50
60	United States Ins.... 25	20	Standard Ins.....50
110	City Ins.....70	50	Am. Telegraph Co...100
30	Merch. Mutual Ins.. 100	40	Humboldt Ins.....100
40	Brooklyn Central R. 50	10	Coal Marine Ins.....100
100	Great West. Mar. Ins. 100	40	Import. & Trade. Ins. 50
50	Security Ins..... 50	300	S. Pacific R. R. Co...100

$2,000 San Francisco City 6 P cent. Bonds.

4,000 Sciota & Hocking Valley R. 1st mort. Bonds.

2,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mige. Bonds.

50,000 Illinois Cent. R. 7 P cent. Construction Bonds.

500 2 Ripon & Wolf River R. real estate Mtg. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 22. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1860.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. HAS this day been declared out of the net earnings of the road, the past six months, payable on and after November 1, by check on the Bank of America, New-York; and in accordance with the by-laws, the transfer books will be closed for ten days from that date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due November 1, will be paid on presentation at the same Bank on and after that date.

By order of the Board.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.

L. G. MORRIS, President.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Manhattan Company, held this day, JAMES M. MORRISON (late Cashier) was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Caleb O. Halsted.

MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 15, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE HAMPSHIRE MINING COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Downey House, Piedmont, Va., on TUESDAY, Nov 6, 1860. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1860.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by

A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

WANTED TO BORROW—$5,200 ON BOND and mortgage on improved property in the best part of Brooklyn. Address B. B. W., box No. 117 *Times* Office

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

MEDICAL.

FORTIETH EDITION—400 PAGES—100 ANATOMICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONTE Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, Physiological Researches, Reproduction, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat.*

DR. S. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts. having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, Impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. The Great Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by enclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 1a Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

Now Ready—PRICE, $1.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON VENEREAL DISEASES, by C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Adapted to the use of both sexes. Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform. From the New-York *Home Journal*. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S GOLD DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the only office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. On and after Sept. 5 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7.55 A. M.	
10.00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:

7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6:20 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Making direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, October 15, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, Express train, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Albany, Mail train at 10 A. M. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, at 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains at 8:15 P. M., from White-st. depot, stopping at all stations. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. from 26th-st. depot. Returning, will leave Albany at 5 A. M., and 4 P. M., Express train; East Albany at 5:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., Express train. Albany at 9 A. M., Mail train; East Albany at 9:15 A. M. Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains 5, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M., and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist. Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Albany Mail train at 3:15 P. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:30 P. M., Sundays included; Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 8:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Emigrant train at 6:30 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 23d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, Sundays included, at 8:40 and 11:50 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:30 P. M. Albany about 20 minutes later, leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., Sundays included.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1860, trains will run as follows, (Sundays excepted,) to New-York, leaving Secaucus at 7 P. M.; leaves Monsey at 7 A. M.; leave Piermont 6:30 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 3:35 P. M. and 8:15 P. M. From New-York—For Suffern at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Monsey at 5:30 P. M.; for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9 A. M., 3:00 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays a way passenger train will leave New-York for Piermont at 11 P. M., stopping at all stations. On Sunday nights a milk and passenger train will leave Suffern at 9 P. M., and Piermont at 10:15, arriving at New-York at 12:10.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 20. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:16 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV-ED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new Primary School-house in Oliver-street, in said Ward. Each proposal must be accompanied with samples of the furniture proposed to be supplied, and must be in accordance with plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must also be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved enrotties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY,
JOHN SHEA,
} Committee.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,

To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.
PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.	

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100,

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

THE EMIGRANT BOOKING SYSTEM.

The Commissioners of Emigration, at their meeting yesterday, received the communication of the Commissioners of Charities, previously published, and referred the same to the Committee on Disputed Claims.

They then received a communication from the Trustees of the Orphan Asylum at Utica, claiming $839 36 for the support of two children for two years. They refuse to pay, by advice of their counsel, and instructed the clerk to notify those gentlemen of this resolution. Mr. JELLINGHAUS then submitted the following, but he had scarcely commenced to read it, when Mr. KERRIGAN arose, and leaving the room, left the Board without a quorum. It will be taken into consideration next meeting. Mr. JELLINGHAUS said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: To-day it is my painful duty again to call the attention of this Board to the crying evil of the Emigrant Booking System. A number of serious complaints have been brought before me during this Summer and Fall season. The last one is made by the binder family, as their passage interim ticket show, this family, consisting of 9 persons, contracted with the agent of Henry M. Weed, at Havre, for their passage from New-York to Detroit; Michigan, by New-York and Erie Railroad, their passage to cost $49 50, of which amount Binder paid in advance, at Havre, $15, the balance, $34 50, to be paid to Henry M. Weed here.

Now, Sir! these people arrived in Castle Garden on the 15th September, by the sailing-vessel *Glad Tidings*, from Havre, and although they had intended to go to Detroit, but finding that they had not the means to pay this balance, were obliged to remain here, and the reimbursement of the advance of $15 having been refused to them, applied to the German Society for assistance and relief. I would ask, Mr. President, what are such advances made for? They are made to fill the pockets of agents, and it is at the same time the compensation which they receive from their principals; but if there is no necessity for securing a passage-ticket in Europe, for the trip from New-York to Detroit, what are these so-called booking-offices established for?

Our annual report of 1858 contains some answer to this question. Speaking of the system of imposition upon emigrants, it says:

"Very much had been done by judicious legislation, and by the operation of the Castle Garden establishment, to check these abuses, until the parties in this system of imposition finding these obstacles in their way in this country, changed the scene of their operations by opening offices in the seaports of Europe whence the emigrants chiefly embark, and also in cities and towns in the interior of England, Ireland, Germany and Switzerland. The evil effects of many of these agencies and offices were soon manifest in the numerous cases of suffering falling under the notice of the officers of the Board, or claiming aid from the Commissioners. Families and individuals, who had been "booked" in Europe for distant inland points in the United States were grossly overcharged upon genuine tickets, and often imposed upon by fraudulent ones, either wholly so or conveying them but a small part of their journey. They were, in many instances, also consigned to other confederates in this country, and thus exposed to continued depredations."

Mr. President—Since I have been President of the German Society—almost three years now—I found that there hardly exists more inhuman, more abominable traffic than this booking system, as carried on in European ports; it is nothing but obtaining money under false and fraudulent representations—it is worse than highway robbery, Sir. The most unscrupulous men generally make the best agents for their employers, for they never shrink or hesitate from using the most diabolic means for the accomplishment of their nefarious schemes. They advise emigrants to purchase or secure their passage ticket in Europe, assuring them that with such tickets in hand they would be forwarded directly to their place of destination, instead of having to wait for several days after their arrival in New-York. They assure them, even, that in case they should not have money enough, to pay the balance remaining due to the head operator here, all they had to do was to apply to their Consul or to the German Society, the latter having been established for such purpose. By every means in their power—by all sorts of fabrications, they succeed in getting the last dollar out of the pocket of the poorest class of emigrants, and to direct those who have a few dollars left to the vilest boarding houses here, where they are detained under some pretext or other as long as their money lasts, and then thrust into the street.

Advances paid on passage tickets, Sir, are almost invariably lost to the emigrant. In case of death, in case of his losing the certificate, in case of severe sickness, when the patient is sent to the hospital, and in case the purchaser of such a New-York and Erie Railroad ticket, as it frequently happens, is sent from Europe to Quebec or New-Orleans, where it is an entirely worthless piece of paper—(*exempla sunt odiosa*)—or if after arrival, he should change his mind, and remain in New-York, the money prepaid by him in kept back, and is considered as the commission due to the agent in Europe.

And with men who have such booking agencies established all over Europe, we breathe here under one and the same roof—make contracts with them, grant them privileges of the most important nature, and hand the helpless stranger over to their tender mercy, or, what is worse, to the mercy of their overzealous employes.

In the name and for the benefit of this wronged and much-abused poor people, and faithful to the trust imposed upon me by my constituents, I have repeatedly urged you to abolish this abominable system of fraud, which has stood condemned for years; but, notwithstanding all this, I have not been able to obtain any redress. Nay more—year after year it has been continued, and, strange as it may appear to the unsophisticated, it has been winked at by the very protectors of those emigrants, who pay $2 a head for their protection. Mr. President, this Board, speaking in its documents, published some years ago, of the booking system, and denouncing it as in every way injurious to the emigrant, and little better than swindling, say emphatically, in conclusion, that its abolition was demanded by the law of humanity.

But why, Sir, having evidently recognized such abolition as dictated by such humanity, why, I ask, Sir, is this law of humanity not carried out by those whose duty it is to carry it out? I agree fully with the Board! The booking system *is a swindle!* And now, having agreed together, let us strike at the root of the evil, and let us annihilate those swindlers and sharpers in Europe. This cannot be done in a more effective way than by ejecting the employers of those sharpers from Castle Garden.

Mr. President, on the 25th of April, I handed you a remonstrance against the granting of any privilege in Castle Garden to those general agents, whose subagents were carrying on the European booking-system for them. This remonstrance was signed by the ex-Presidents of the German Society, men who have been members of this Board. It was further signed by the Board of Deputies of ten Benevolent and Emigrant Societies, and by the present Board of Directors of the German Society; but that very argumentative and important document was referred to that circumlocution office called the Castle Garden Committee.

That was the last I heard of it; and things have remained in the same condition as they were before.

This, Sir, is very far from the execution of the law of humanity; and, therefore, in order to test the intention of this Board, I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all access to the Castle Garden Emigrant-dépôt be refused to all those who are connected with ticket-selling in Europe.

Resolved, That the agreement heretofore made by this Board with those Railroad Companies, whose agents are keeping booking offices in Europe, be canceled forthwith.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS WOMAN.

Exhumation of her Remains for the Purposes of a Coroner's Inquest.

On Friday morning last, Mrs. JANE AUGUSTA BLANKMAN, who in years gone by, was a notorious courtesan, known as Fanny White, was found dead in bed at her residence, No. 49 West Thirty-fourth-street. On the day previous, apparently in good health, she had been seen in the company of Mr. EDMON BLANKMAN, a lawyer of this City, to whom she is said to have been married about two years ago, and together they had witnessed the procession in honor of the Prince of Wales, from a window of Bixby's Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street. The suddenness of her demise therefore occasioned a suspicion on the part of her relatives that she had been poisoned, and the suspicion was not confined to the immediate circle of her acquaintances, but was expressed by many who had been intimate with her when, as proprietress of an elegant house of prostitution in Mercer-street, she attracted to her saloons some who have since become famous in politics and at the bar. That the matter might be satisfactorily determined, Dr. FINNELL, a surgeon of large experience in the conduct of *post-mortem* cases, and Dr. SANDS, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Twenty-third-street Medical College, were engaged by the brother of deceased to make an autopsy. This was accomplished on Sunday morning last, but it was by no means of a thorough character. Dr. FINNELL confined his investigation to the head, making a particular examination of the brain, while Dr. SANDS pursued his search no further than the thorax, leaving the stomach, intestines, lungs and other organs undisturbed. The medical gentlemen having concluded their operations, made out a certificate, which, however, was only signed by Dr. SANDS, that Mrs. BLANKMAN had died of apoplexy; and in the afternoon of the same day the remains were interred at Greenwood Cemetery. The fact that a *post-mortem* examination had been made did not, however, publicly transpire until yesterday, and within a few days the rumor that the woman's death was the result of other than a natural cause, became so general that the authorities were finally induced to take cognizance of it. The matter was brought to the attention of Coroner SCHIRMER on Saturday last by means of an anonymous communication, which was thrust beneath the door-sill of his residence in West Tenth-street, stating that there were circumstances attending Mrs. BLANKMAN'S death which demanded a thorough investigation. He, however, declined to notice this anonymous information, believing it to have emanated from some enemy of Mr. BLANKMAN, who had the gratification of his revenge in view. Yesterday morning the Coroner called upon District-Attorney WATERBURY for advice as to his proper course in the premises in the event of the case, and an exhumation of the body was determined upon. An order was accordingly made authorizing Mr. WARD, an undertaker, doing business in Pearl-street, to disinter the remains, which were done, and they were conveyed to [illegible]-day it is the intention of Dr. [illegible] Deputy, to make a very careful [illegible] which he will be assisted by several eminent medical gentlemen, and in this way it is hoped that the suspicions connected with the affair will be removed.

MRS. BLANKMAN was about thirty-five years of age, and in her younger days she had a reputation for extreme beauty and wit. She is represented to have acquired a fortune of from $50,000 to $75,000 during her career. In addition to the elegant establishment in Mercer-street, at the corner of Prince, of which she was formerly proprietress, she owned another fine house in Twelfth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and also the premises where she has lately resided in the fashionable neighborhood of Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Among other rumors current in reference to the matter is one that she devised all her property to Mr. Blankman, but as the will has not yet been offered for probate, the truth of the rumor cannot be ascertained. Some ten years since she retired from the more public pursuit in which she had been so long engaged, and became the mistress of an aged and wealthy citizen, who supported her in the most extravagant style, and from whose munificence she added materially to her fortune. After her connection with the old gentleman had been broken, she united herself in a similar relation with a young lawyer, who has since become noted as a politician, and under whose auspices she is said to have obtained the *entrée* to respectable English society, while her paramour resided at London. Since her return from Europe she has lived in comparative seclusion, and the public at large had probably forgotten all about her until now, when the peculiar circumstances attending her death have brought her name again before it.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—With the general workings of this institution, which ranks among the most beneficent of our benevolent organizations, the public are well acquainted; but a pamphlet which the Managers have just published, embodying extracts from a report of the indenturing Agent, Mr. GEO. H. ALLEN, gives a deeper insight into the thorough manner in which the objects aimed at are accomplished. In July last Mr. ALLEN took a company of twenty-six boys to homes in the West. Having seen them safely disposed of, he proceeded to an examination of the settlements previously made, visiting the children individually and conversing with them apart from their guardians, in order to ascertain whether they had any cause for complaint in their new quarters, and talking with the guardians apart from their wards, that he might learn what progress the latter were making. Then, too, as far as possible, neighbors were questioned carefully, and every method was taken to remedy the faults which were frequently found to exist on both sides. The pamphlet alluded to gives the results of the third tour of this kind which Mr. ALLEN has made, and, apart from the interest which attaches to each brief record, those who have wisely contributed to this charity may have the satisfaction of knowing that their money has been worthily and prudently expended. It is difficult to see how greater pains could be taken to secure the welfare of the outcasts who have fortunately fallen into the hands of the managers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

AN OLD PROVERB ILLUSTRATED.—On Tuesday morning an aged man was found in the Bowery, near First-street, sick and dying. A policeman went to get a vehicle in which to remove him to Bellevue Hospital, but ere he returned the sufferer had expired. Yesterday Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, conducting his investigation at the Nineteenth Ward Station-house. During the proceedings a German, named J. T. TIEMANN called and looked at the body, which he at once positively identified as that of his father. The inquest was concluded, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes, after which the remains were delivered for burial into the custody of Mr. TIEMANN. Subsequently that gentleman went to an undertaker's and procured a coffin. Thence he left for home, to break the sad news to the family. Arriving there, however, he was agreeably surprised to find his father alive and well, eating dinner in his proper person. Of course, the order for the coffin was countermanded, and the unknown man will find a resting-place at Potter's Field.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. The New-York Association of Sunday School Teachers held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, at the Mariners' Church in Madison-street. RALPH WELLS, the Chairman of the Association, presided at the meeting. Mr. S. L. PARSONS, the delegate from the Brooklyn Association, gave an account of the progress and prospects of the movement in that City, and Mr. PETIT, the Superintendent of the Mariners' Church School, gave a short summary of its condition, after which the meeting was thrown open to five-minute remarks by teachers. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Mr. JONES, then addressed them at considerable length, giving some very interesting experience. The meeting was well attended, and much interest was manifested in the exercises. The next meeting will be held November 21, at the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, near Eighth-avenue.

RECEPTION AT GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 10.—The Female Department of No. 10, in Wooster-street, had a reception yesterday morning, attended by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The exercises consisted of music, addresses, dialogues, &c., by the pupils, and addresses by JAMES W. GERARD and ERASTUS E. BENEDICT, Esq. The exercises occupied about two hours, and still the audience was reluctant to leave, evidently expecting more of the interesting and gratifying performances. The Department has been organized only about one year, and affords abundant witness of the care and ability of its corps of teachers and the supervision of the official.

FIRE IN NINTH-AVENUE.—A fire occurred, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in an unoccupied frame building at No. 341 Ninth-avenue. It extended to No. 343, the property of Judge FONDA, and tenanted by DEMAREST & SMITH, carpenters, who suffered a loss, on stock and tools, of about $150. Thence the flames were communicated to No. 345, the marble-mantel manufactory of P. A. BROWN, slightly damaging the building. At this the progress of the fire was arrested. The loss on Mr. FONDA'S building amounts to $100, and that on No. 341 to about $200. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

FIRE IN A GROCERY-STORE.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the grocery-store at the northeast corner of Houston and Mercer streets, occupied by JACOB FINK. It was extinguished before material damage had resulted. Loss about $150; insured for $3,000 in the New-Amsterdam Company. The cause of the fire will probably be investigated by the Fire Marshal, as the place exhibited indications that it had been visited by an incendiary.

THROWN FROM A WAGON AND KILLED.—Mr. WM. KNAPP, a wine merchant, doing business at No. 256 Washington-street, while on his way home last evening, was thrown from his wagon, and received injuries which resulted in his almost immediate death. The Police of the Twenty-second Ward conveyed the remains to the late residence of deceased, No. 150 West Forty-ninth-street.

A NEW PARK DOWN TOWN.—A notice was extensively posted down-town yesterday, giving warning of an intended application to the Legislature to declare the space bounded by Pearl, Grand, Elm and Mulberry streets, a public place. The name of WM. B. ASTOR and other equally prominent citizens were signed to the notice.

SUPPORT OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, acknowledges donations from sundry persons, to the extent of nearly $500, from May 20 to Oct. 1. Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET is performing a great work among the deaf mutes, and is worthy of all encouragement.

FALL FROM A HORSE—FATAL RESULT.—Yesterday afternoon a gentleman named CHARLES BOVIN, while riding up Lexington-avenue, near Forty-sixth-street, was thrown from his horse and killed. He was a member of a military company, and at the time was on his way to the inspection at Hamilton-square.

Temperance Lecture by John B. Gough.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the great Apostle of Temperance, delivered the first of his series of lectures at the Cooper Institute last evening. Rev. Dr. TYNG presided in the Chair, and Mr. AMASA J. MCCOY, in a somewhat lengthy speech, introduced the lecturer to the audience. The building was well filled, as might have been foretold from the announcement that Mr. GOUGH was to speak, for, whatever may be his merits as an orator, it is certain that he touches the popular heart, and invariably gathers crowds around his platform-pulpit. Mr. GOUGH spoke last evening quite in his usual vein—sandwiching anecdotes between slices of intense dramatic action, and seasoning the whole with his remarkably pungent delivery. As usual, his audience punctuated his remarks with alternate tears and laughter, marking the close of each sentence with a full period of applause. Again, Mr. GOUGH made the rum-bottle a moral kaleidoscope, and, turning it around with deft dexterity, exhibited a series of very startling pictures to the intemperate. It is impossible to give a fair report of Mr. GOUGH'S speeches, as his platform-pulpit cannot be introduced into newspaper columns, with the lecturer pacing it length-wise and cross-wise and tying his body into a series of illustrative knots. And it is in dramatic action and delivery that Mr. GOUGH'S claims to oratorical power chiefly rest. To be heard without being seen would be fatal to his reputation. He last evening opened his lecture by pointing to himself as an advocate and trophy of temperance, and knowing his intention to speak on this subject to the end, as he should expect the stones to rise and cry out against him if he remained silent. He intends to collect audiences of outcasts and ring the words of truth into their ears, pausing on the work of reformation while strength for its prosecution is spared him. He did not think that a profession of Christianity was sufficient to preserve a man from the dangers of intemperance, since it is just as easy to poison a Christian as a heathen, and of the two the Christian takes more kindly to alcoholic drinks than his pagan neighbors. He closed by saying that if the presiding genius of Pandemonium would summon his most faithful ministers of misery to the human race, selecting the one most potent as special ambassador for the infliction of some direct woe, the claims of the foul fiend Alcohol would be recognized as preeminent, and he would be sent forth with hell's benison on his errand of death and destruction. If the audience sat in rapt attention during the lecture, it is fair to say that, at its intensely dramatic peroration half of the number gathered themselves in their seats, and fixed their eyes as fascinatedly upon the lecturer as though he were, indeed, the frightful spirit he so vividly portrayed. And when the improvised horror was ended, a very perceptible sigh of relief ran through the crowded room. It is not easy to say how far Mr. GOUGH'S spell may go for the suppression of the great evil, but it is certainly powerful while it lasts.

Military.

INSPECTION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD, with 300 men on the field, was inspected and reviewed at Hamilton-square, yesterday. The usual order of things was reversed, and the inspection took place first. At 2 P. M. the line was formed, and the Regiment performed the prescribed evolutions in an hour and forty minutes. The drill, as Light Infantry, was exceedingly good, and the officers charged with the inspection commended it very highly. The exercises at Hamilton-square were completed at an early hour, and then the men were conveyed in Third-avenue cars to Twenty-third-street. Here the Regiment formed again, and marched through Fifth-avenue, Seventeenth-street and Broadway to Broome-street, where it was dismissed. DODWORTH'S band accompanied the command.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The inspection of the Seventy-first Regiment will take place, to-day, at Madison square. Col. VOSBURGH has issued a general order directing that the line be formed there at 2½ P. M. The band, field music and non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant on the ground at twenty minutes past 2 P. M.

Police Reports.

OFFENCES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

On Tuesday evening, Catharine Smith and Mary Wilson, both young women, while examining a stock of furs at the store of E. Posener, No. 449 Canal-street, were detected by one of the clerks in secreting a cape and victorine, valued at $75. They were handed over to the Police, and yesterday Justice QUACKENBUSH committed them to answer.... Mrs. McAuliffe, residing at the tenement-house, No. 418 Second-avenue, recently lost $100 in money, and clothing valued at $200, all of which was taken from her bureau drawer. Frederika Weber, a German woman, occupying the contiguous apartments, was arrested under the supposition that she had stolen the money, and she was sent to prison pending trial on the charge.... A dashing young Southerner, who avers his name to be Peter Smith, had $300 in his trowsers pocket, and made a call upon a frail lady known as Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson. She charged him $184 for the entertainment furnished, and paid herself. Peter thinking the price exorbitant, applied to the police for a return of the money, and Mrs. Robinson was arrested. Justice QUACKENBUSH held her for trial on a charge of larceny.

THE ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUDS.

The investigation of the charges against Messrs. D'Orguerre, Pedrajas, Downes and Mills, of having conspired together to defraud several of the Marine Insurance Companies in the stranding of the bark *E. A. Kinsman* on the Bahama Keys, was resumed yesterday by Justice CONNOLLY. The proceedings were mainly confined to the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution, whose testimony in regard to the shipment of barrels of yellow clay as guano, was not shaken. Further examination of the case has at all been postponed until Friday next.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

On Tuesday night, the dwelling of Ellen Burke, No. 13 Baxter-street, was entered by means of false keys and robbed of clothing valued at $30. A man named Michael McGowan observed one Thomas Burdett, a youth of disreputable antecedents, scaling the rear fence of the premises with the clothing in his possession, and Officer Golden having been informed, the supposed burglar was subsequently taken into custody. Justice WELSH committed the prisoner for examination on the charge.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—INTEREST ON WATER BONDS.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, was held last evening. The first subject of interest which came up for consideration, was a report of the Committee on General and Local Taxes on communications from the Boards of Water and Sewer Commissioners. The Water Commissioners say they have ascertained that the net income of the Water Works, after paying the annual expenses, will be insufficient by the sum of $60,000 to pay interest for the coming year on the bonds issued for the construction of the Water Works, and therefore ask that the deficiency be inserted in the tax list. The Sewers Commissioners ask $25,000 for anticipated repairs on sewers—making a total of $85,000. The Committee report against raising the money asked for because the requisitions are founded upon "anticipated expenses" in the repairs of sewers, and "anticipated" deficiency in the receipts in the Water Commissioners' Department of Water Taxes to pay interest, and not upon any expense or deficiency of receipts actually occurred, and should any deficiency exist, the act has a provision for raising the money. A motion to amend the report by directing the amount to be inserted in the taxes, was lost by a vote of 5 Ayes to 16 Noes. The report was adopted by a vote of 18 to 3. It was stated during the discussion of this matter that the receipts of the Water department up to the present time amounted to about $400,000, and that 140 miles of pipe had been laid. Supervisor CROOK, of the Committee to inquire as to what disposition the Excise Commissioners had made of the money received by them during the last year, reported that the money—about $13,000—was in the Central Bank to the credit of the Commissioners. That Commissioner MURPHY was ready to sign a check at any time for the amount, but one of his associates entertained an opinion that the Supervisors had nothing to do with the money, and would not sign the check until the spirit moved him. A resolution was adopted directing the County Treasurer to obtain the money. F. S. STALLKNECHT complained to the Board that he had been compelled to pay a fee of $6 for the privilege of bailing a boy who was locked up in jail awaiting trial. The matter was referred to the Law Committee to investigate. The question as to selecting a site for the proposed County Court-house was laid over till Nov. 7, to which time the Board adjourned.

TWO PUBLIC CHARACTERS DISPOSED OF.—THOS. MCCARTY and HENRY FULTON, each recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Sing Sing State Prison, for burglary, by Judge GARRISON, in the Court of Sessions, are old and well-known experts in their profession. They are convicted of robbing the house of S. E. MEEKER, Esq., in Bushwick. After sentence, these felons confessed to having robbed, recently, the house of Mr. JOHNSON, in Flatbush, and also that they were the parties who entered the house of Dr. GARRISON in the Ninth Ward, a few months ago, and shot and dangerously wounded the coachman who attempted to stop them when escaping from the house. FULTON has already served a term of six years in Sing Sing Prison for burglary, and has been out about one year. MCCARTY was, a few years ago, sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment in New-Jersey, for burglary, but pardoned last year through the intervention of a woman who claimed to be his wife.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Fourth Police Precinct, yesterday arrested PATRICK MARKEY, who it is alleged entered the house of PETER HINES, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Graham-street, on Tuesday night last. The accused was identified by Mr. HINES and committed to answer.

TEMPERANCE.—JOHN B. GOUGH delivers his second lecture in Brooklon, at Plymouth Church, this evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MILITARY.—The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. A. M. WOOD, N. Y. S. M., paraded on Washington Park yesterday to undergo the annual inspection. The Regiment made a creditable appearance.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new St. Ann's Church will be laid on Sunday next, at the corner of Gold and Front streets.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Murder of Major Kopper.

TRIAL OF M'DERMOTT AND DOWDAL.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—SECOND DAY.

The trial of PATRICK DOWDAL and CHARLES MCDERMOTT for the murder of Major KOPPER, Superintendent of the Weehawken Ferry in May last, was continued yesterday—Judge OGDEN and Associate Judges FINK and POPE presiding.

THOMAS HAVENS, whose direct evidence was given on Monday evening, was cross-examined to considerable length, but the facts elicited did no vary much from the direct examination.

William Purdy testified—I reside in Clinton-street, New-York, and am employed on the Weehawken Ferry as a deck-hand; we were laying the *Weehawken* up when Mr. Peel came down and called us ashore, saying, "They were stabbing all hands;" I saw Dowdal standing outside the gate, and heard Mr. Kopper say he was stabbed; Mr. Kopper was inside the gate, perhaps 15 or 20 feet from Dowdal; I saw Mr. Kopper take a club out of some man's hands, when he went outside and struck Dowdal over the head, breaking the club; Dowdal started and run, and I ran after him, but Parlin, the officer, caught him first, and we took him down to where Mr. Kopper was; Mr. Parlin asked Mr. Kopper if that (Dowdal) was the man; Mr. Kopper said "Yes." Dowdal sat down on a stool outside of the gate and asked for some water; the officer and myself afterwards took him to the jail.

Cross-examined—I could not say positively that I saw Mr. Havens come towards our boat; I had just made the line fast when Mr. Peel came and called us, saying, "They were stabbing all hands;" I went inside the ferry-gate, and had a stick in my hand.

Noah W. Reill testified: I was ferry-master at the time of this occurrence, and was on duty on the Jersey side that day, and was in the box at the time the trouble took place; Mr. Kopper was in the box helping me count the money, when some one called his attention to a disturbance, and he ran out; there was quite a scuffle, and some one was shoved out of the gateway; about that time Mr. Peel came in and said he was stabbed; I did not have much opportunity to see what was going on outside; some little while after that Mr. Kopper came in and said, "I am stabbed, too;" I heard some one striking outside, but could not see it; some person was brought down to the gate by Mr. Peel, who was said to be the person that stabbed Mr. Kopper; I think that Dowdal was the man they brought down; he sat down on a stool and asked for water; while Mr. Kopper was in the box he looked out and said, "That man (Dowdal) is the man that stabbed me;" the yellow-colored handled knife was found shut up by the side of the ferry-box; the man that Mr. Kopper shoved out had his shirt considerably torn; think it was McDermoot.

Cross-examined—A party of four men, two of them, I think, the defendants, passed through the gate together; I cannot say how many minutes afterwards it was that the disturbance commenced; I heard the blow given by Kopper; I did not see the knife picked up; when I heard the blow, it was before Mr. Kopper was stabbed.

Wm. Sabin testified—I live at Weehawken, and was present on that Sunday afternoon; the first I saw was Mr. Kopper endeavoring to put some men outside the gate; he got two of them out; I should think they stood some ten or twelve feet outside, when they said, "Let's go in anyhow," or something to that effect; I saw them put their hands in their pockets, and the two made a rush for the gate; Mr. Dikeman was standing by me, and caught one of them, I think Dowdal, and gave him a whirl, sending him towards the dock; Mr. Dikeman ran inside; the other man went in, and Mr. Kopper put him out again when he got over the fence his partner, Dowdal, called out and asked, "Are you going to leave me?", that was the last I saw of the one that went over the gate; the other one stood some feet outside of the gate when Mr. Kopper ran out and struck him; the blow staggered him somewhat, when he wheeled and fled; they overtook and brought him back; Mr. Kopper, after striking him, came back into the ferry-box with his hand on his side; the word went then that he was stabbed; I went up stairs and assisted to dress his wounds; there was a wound on his right side and one on his left; I did not see any knives; when Mr. Dikeman caught hold of Dowdal I saw him swing his hand back and forth; Dikeman got clear of him, and said to me, "They want to stab me."

Gershom Seixas, a son-in-law of Mr. Kopper, testified as to his death on the 24th of May, and the locality of the wounds.

District-Attorney Scudder stated that every effort had been made to procure the attendance of the physicians from New-York who made the *post-mortem* examination, but so far they had not made their appearance.

Mr. Peel recalled—I stood on the end of the bridge and called to the men on the *Weehawken* to come; at the first commencement of the disturbance I delivered McDermott up to Mr. Kopper, and he slung him towards the gate.

Cross-examined—I did not see any knife in the hands of any persons on the bridge; I cannot say who was put out of the gate first.

Jeremiah Ogden testified—At the time of Mr. Kopper's injuries I was in the employ of the Ferry Company as pilot of the *Weehawken*; we were laying up the boat, when all hands were called ashore by Mr. Havens; I went down, and they told me Mr. Kopper was stabbed; he was in the ferry-box, and as he came out I saw that his coat was cut; he saw the young man off aways, and took a club and went out and struck him, when he fell; the young man ran and Mr. Parlen brought him back; while Dowdal was sitting on a stool I asked Mr. Kopper if that was the man, and he said it was; he was positive; I saw the cut in the coat before Mr. Kopper started with the club; I think Dowdal was the man that was struck; I do not know that I saw McDermott that night.

Dr. Luther Voss was called, and described the wounds—One on the right side and the other on the left; a knife like one of those shown would have made the wounds, which were sufficient to cause death; the internal organs were perfectly healthy; the wound just below the right shoulder was inclined towards the spine and upwards, entering between the lung and ribs; the wound on the left side was horizontal towards the right and entered the abdominal cavity, probably two and a half or more inches; I consider that the wound on the right side caused death.

The Court now took a recess until 2¼ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Henry Pharlin testified: I was a Deputy-Sheriff, in the employ of the Weehawken Ferry Company at the time of this occurrence; at the time Mr. Kopper was cut I was not there; he had sent me over on a boat previous to this, to keep a disorderly crowd down; when I came back again, I saw Mr. Kopper standing near the entrance, on the inside; as I came up he said, "I am glad you are come;" I asked what was the matter, and he replied, "I'm cut half in two;" he said, "Come with me;" I followed, and he went outside the gate some ten feet, where Dowdal was standing; Mr. Kopper struck him with this club (showing it); he did not speak to Dowdal, but said to me, "That's the man;" Dowdal did not stab him at that time, but previously; Dowdal staggered on his hands and knees, and then run 75 or 80 yards, when I arrested and brought him back to the ticket-office: I asked Mr. Kopper if that was the man that stabbed him, and he said it was; Dowdal sat down, and we washed the wound on his head; I did not see anything of McDermott; the white-handled knife was found where I caught Dowdal.

Cross-examined—Think I came over in the *Hackensack*; there were two boats running that day, the *Weehawken* and *Hackensack*; when I came up there was no crowd outside, only Dowdal and two boys; I did not see Havens as I came up to the ferry-box; the club which is present belonged to me.

Wm. Armstrong, a New-York officer, testified to having arrested McDermott on the arrival of the ferry-boat on the New-York side; he delivered the prisoner to a New-Jersey officer at the ferry; McDermott went with him voluntarily.

The evidence for the State here rested.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Thomas Kelly testified—I have resided in New-York about 35 years; I am uncle to McDermott, and have known him since he was about five years old, since which time he has resided in New-York; I have never heard anything against him before; McDermott is a butcher in the employ of John Farrell.

John Garney testified—I reside in NewYork, and have been acquainted with Dowdal the past eleven years, during which he has worked for me as a bell-hanger.

Q.—What is his character for peace and quietness? A.—There never was a better man; I thought so much of him that a week previous to this affair I proposed to take him in partnership.

John Donoho testified—I reside in New-York, and have known Dowdal seven or eight years; as far as I know his character is good.

Samuel Robbins testified—I was turnkey at the Jail when McDermott was brought there. His face was bloody and his shirt was torn; McDermott gave the name of George McDonnell.

Dr. Josiah Hornblower testified that he was called to attend Dowdal at the Jail, and found a cut about 1¾ inches on the left side of the forehead, which descended to the scull; a blow of that kind ought, he thought, to knock a man senseless.

John Farrell testified—I reside in Twenty-sixth-street, New-York, and am a butcher; McDermott has been in my employ during the past three years; I have always found him a very quiet man; I do not know that I ever saw either of these knives.

The defence here rested.

Mr. WAKEMAN then arose to sum up for the defence. He desired to know of the District-Attorney whether he should press a conviction for murder in the first or second degree.

Mr. SCUDDER replied that he should press a conviction for murder in the first degree.

Mr. WAKEMAN occupied about three-fourths of an hour in reviewing the evidence. He claimed that from the evidence the defendants could not be convicted of murder in the first degree, as it could not have been premeditated. Neither was there any evidence that Mr. KOPPER was stabbed by DOWDAL. If the stabbing was done by DOWDAL, then there were mitigating circumstances; the evidence showing that DOWDAL had been struck on the back of the head and then thrust out to the ferry-gate before he came in contact with Mr. KOPPER, who put the men out of the gate.

Mr. C. H. WINFIELD followed in an appeal on behalf of the prisoners.

District-Attorney SCUDDER then summed up the case for the State, first referring to the law in reference to murder. He then traced the evidence from the commencement of the difficulty between MCDERMOTT and the German on the bridge. His theory was, that as PEEL was pushing MCDERMOTT up the bridge by the shoulders, DOWDAL followed and stabbed PEEL; MCDERMOTT was handed over to Mr. KOPPER, who slung him outside of the gate, and then put DOWDAL out; that DOWDAL stabbed Mr. KOPPER while the latter was slinging MCDERMOTT out of the gate: KOPPER, in the excitement of the moment, was not aware that he had been stabbed until informed by HAVEN; KOPPER then took a club, and calling on Officer PARLIN, went out and struck DOWDAL over the head. Mr. SCUDDER closed about 8 P. M., and the Court adjourned to this morning, when Judge OGDEN will deliver the charge, and the case will go to the Jury. Mr. G. A. SEIXAS, of the firm of VAN BUREN & SEIXAS, of New-York, assisted the District-Attorney throughout the trial.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The delegates to the First Assembly District (Republican) Convention, comprising Hoboken and the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, met at Harmonia Hall on Monday night, and nominated Ex-Mayor FRANKLIN B. CARPENTER for Assembly.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BURN AND STRANGLE A WIFE.—The jury, in the case of EDWIN ROGERS, the young man tried on a charge of attempting to burn and strangle his wife, brought in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

BILLS OF INDICTMENT.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County have found over 70 bills of indictment the present term, a larger number than for many years before. A large number of these cases are for stabbing and felonious assaults.

POLICE TARGET EXCURSION.—The Police of Jersey City, under the command of Chief of Police MARINUS, proceeded yesterday to the Bay House to contend for a fine lot of prizes. They were dressed in uniform, and made a remarkably fine appearance.

Base Ball.

ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB VS. CLIFTON BASE BALL CLUB OF STATEN ISLAND.

Nine gentlemen from each of the above clubs played a base ball match during the Summer at Clifton, Staten Island, which was easily won by the St. George's Nine, who were most hospitably entertained by the Clifton gentlemen. The Clifton Club is the name given to an organization of gentlemen who reside during the Summer months on their property at this delightful resort, and who combine healthful exercise with amusement, some members of the former New-Brighton Cricket Club belonging to them. The return match was played on the St. George's cricket-ground yesterday, when the St. George's Nine were defeated by 21 to 7, but almost entire the Staten Islanders in the hospitalities attending the first match. A sumptuous entertainment was provided for them in the spacious Club-house of St. George, which was garnished by the most general good feeling on all sides, Mr. Bixby acted as Umpire on the occasion,

The Rescue of the Connaught's Passengers.

CAPT. JOHN WILSON, OF THE MINNIE SCHIFFER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1860.

Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York:

DEAR SIRS—As one of the nearly six hundred persons saved from the unfortunate *Connaught*, allow me to address you a few words in behalf of our brave rescuer, Capt. JOHN WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, to whom, under God, we owe our lives.

Sustained, as I believe, by the Almighty, I was enabled to note with calmness the agonizing scenes which occurred on the quarter-deck of the steamship *Connaught* on Sunday last, the 7th inst., and commence at that point when it was evident to all that now we were, humanly speaking, without hope. Two vessels were seen in the distance, and hope revived. It was soon clear, however, that one of these was passing in the distance, and could not, I think, possibly see us—our low fore and aft rig aiding this result. The second vessel was soon made out to be a brig, and from her course likely to make us out, as we were slowly reaching ahead under our fore-and-afters, with a Quartermaster at the wheel.

At this time I went forward to the bridge, and was convinced that there was little hope of our being seen, large as our Union down half-mast ensign was. Soon, however, the cry arose, "She sees us!" and in a short time we could see with the naked eye that the brig had put up her helm and was rushing with bursting canvas, dead before the gale, right for us. In less than half an hour she had passed our weather quarter, near our little fleet of boats, and rounding to to windward, picked up a gig containing one lady and a few others. Still there was doubt as to her intentions, but in a few minutes she w